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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1106

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INTERNATIONAL

REAGAN WARNED AGAINST CONTINUING CONFRONTATION POLICIES

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 17 Feb 81 pp 1-4

[Article by APN political correspondent Spartak Beglov: "Truisms the White House Should Have Learned"]

[Text] On the eve of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union world opinion legitimately expects to hear from Moscow foreign policy statements of a key character. Nor will a mistake be made by those who hope that the USSR will reaffirm the immutable principles of its course in international affairs. The predictability of Soviet policy is due not to subjective factors, but is dictated by the nature of the Soviet Union's social system.

Yet one must also mention other things. Expectations for the congress in Moscow coincide with an abrupt growth in concern all over the world, caused by statements by the new US administration on its foreign policy intentions. These statements not only make stakes on strength, but also express the new claims of the American leaders to use force and to deal with other states from the positions of self-appointed judges and guardians of order.

In the past such a course, inspired by US imperialist interests, has more than once given rise to serious crises in international relations. The world repeatedly witnessed cases when the complex of "American exclusiveness" made even the most "Enlightened" presidents captives of obscurantism, i.e., of total ignorance of the nature of politics of other states and vital interests of other nations. Senator William Fulbright once defined most aptly and fairly the sources of the Vietnam tragedy as "haughtiness and ignorance of strength."

The new US administration still has time to avoid irreversible errors, is still able to make corrections based on a more balanced view of things and on a more profound insight into the nature of policy of leading characters on the stage of world politics. One thing is needed here--a desire to know and understand. The 26th CPSU Congress and the content of its documents will afford a supreme opportunity for this.

The Congress in the Kremlin will make it possible in the first place to reveal more fully the Soviet formula of just and democratic peace, a formula which has been in existence since the Decree on Peace--the first decree of

Soviet Government (November 8, 1917) which in significance may be likened to the American Declaration of Independence. This formula invariably suggested the dual aim of Soviet foreign policy.

On the one hand, it is concern to create most favourable conditions for the building of a new society. The goal of far-reaching social change and material progress (history does not know of other examples of progress achieved within so short a space of time) always determined the Soviet interest in peaceful perspectives.

The new men in Washington would be well advised to read carefully the guidelines for the social and economic development of the USSR, which will be discussed and approved at the congress. They contain the most convincing argument that the Kremlin is interested only in peaceful prospects and no other. From this document, which is to become a programme of action for all 266 million Soviet people, it follows that for maxiumum satisfaction of their requirements in new housing, goods and foods of a better quality, new schools and hospitals, and new cultural programmes, the coming five-year period will see the greatest capital investments made in history. Of course, they are also Soviet capital investments in peaceful coexistence and detente.

A just peace then. A product of great changes itself, the USSR cannot but express solidarity with all other social transformations in the world. Just as the America of George Washington could not but be in solidarity with the France of Joseph Lafayette or the movement of Bolivar in South America. A democratic peace, i.e., peace for all, cannot at the same time be an unjust peace, i.e., denying the right of peoples to national liberation. Herein lies the sole and historically inevitable linkage which is inherent in the nature of Soviet policy.

To demand from the Soviet Union a "linkage" of another sort--renunciation of solidarity with national liberation in exchange for American benevolence is tantamount to trying to alter the Earth's rotation around its axis. In accordance with this anti-historical logic, the White House should in retrospect accuse the "founding fathers" of the United States of America of having sided with the peoples who were in process of shedding colonial dependence and tyranny, and of having failed to comply with the demand of the Holy Alliance of the reactionary monarchs that the USA should "link" its conduct with respect for the "principles of legitimism."

The Americans take pride in their origins and their legacy. Why then do their present leaders treat justice in the world so haughtily and carelessly, intimating that many of the 100 young states are "bastards" and that they were midwifed by "terrorism?"

The just and democratic peace upheld by the Soviet Union means both solidarity with the process of change and readiness for peaceful coexistence and cooperation with states of a different way of life in order to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. The one does not contradict the other. The restructuring of international relations on the basis of principles of equality of states big and small and renunciation of the use of force go hand in hand with the restructuring of the way of life of many nations whose road to progress was blocked by colonialism and neocolonialism.

Now about the factor of strength in Soviet policy and strategy. Our country spends on defence just as much as is needed precisely for defence, no more no less. The new US administration will assume a heavy burden of responsibility for a fresh and possibly uncontrolled stage of the arms race if it follows the utterly false argument about a "Soviet military threat" and relies on achieving military superiority over the USSR. This reliance has no prospects. The Soviet Union will not allow it to materalise. In view of this lack of prospects all the more absurd and dangerous are the claims to have dealings with the Soviet Union as a side which must be "taught a lesson" and made to conform to some "code of conduct" acceptable to the USA in its role of world policeman.

Having descended from the skies of mythology to the earth of realities, Washington will always find in Moscow a partner ready to negotiate and cooperate on any question leading to a reduction of the level of military confrontation between East and West. Isn't it time, asks the Moscow newspaper PRAVDA, the organ of the CPSU Central Committee, a week before the opening of the 26th Congress, that today no one, not even so strong a power as the USA, has the right or real possibilities to dictate its will to the world community? Would it not be wiser, instead of chasing the chimera of military supremacy, to start discussing in a businesslike way those problems which bear on the future of mankind? The Soviet Union, calm and controlled even in the face of the unprecedented outburst of hysteria, has proposed to the United States and its allies that they should take this road, without turning into the blind alleys of the cold war and military confrontation.

Washington's choice of the ultimate path depends on the capacity of the new US leaders to face the stern lessons of the past and the truisms of the present.

CSO: 1812

STRUGGLE OF 'DEMOCRATIC' FORCES IN CHILE ANALYZED

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 6 Feb 81 pp 1-3

[Article by PRAVDA Political Correspondent Vitaly Korionov]

[Text] The Chilean junta is hurriedly looking for new ways and means of covering up the growing opposition to the regime and pulling it out of deep international isolation. Imperialist states the Chilean dictator is so faithfully serving are just as hurriedly trying to help him. This is going on parallel with an attempt to make the international community believe that Pinochet's dictatorship is just about to become "democratic."

What is actually happening in this long-suffering country?

The financial omnipotence of the Chilean oligarchy has been restored, and it has even tightened its grip on the economy to ensure a high rate of corporate profits. State enterprises have essentially been turned over to private owners at ridiculously low prices.

The total selling price of the enterprises returned to private ownership from 1974 till September 1977 alone was 250 million dollars below their real value. By as early as the middle of 1979 the most powerful clans of Cruzat-Larrain, Vial, Luxich and Banna controlled half the bank deposits with their profits amounting to around one thousand million dollars.

On the other hand, there is a progressive empoverishment of the working class as well as small and medium landowners. Unemployment and inflation remain at a very high level. The national debt topped 11,000 million dollars in 1980.

The fascist dictatorship is at pains to manoeuvre at the face of rising popular resentment. Pinochet is trading on the dyed-in-the-wool anti-communism of his Western patrons, assuring them that it is he that will best fulfill the role of "anti-Communist Messiah." It was not by chance that during the sham referendum on the so-called "Constitution" in September 1980 the dictator kept claiming: "The new Constitution is a weapon we need to fight international Marxism."

It may be recalled that the regime brought a tremendous machinery of repression into action to push that Constitution through. The "referendum" passed in a

climate of intensified terror. Those who abstained from voting faced imprisonment. Yet even in that setting, more than 30 per cent of the population said "No!" to Pinochet's Constitution.

Now we may remind you that under the terms of that Constitution Pinochet is going to appoint himself President next March for another eight years. Once that term is over, it will be the military junta again that will have the final say in a presidential nomination, that is, Pinochet once more. That is how foreign and home reactionaries, acting under the cloak of pseudo-democracy, are seeking to preserve the fascist regime in that part of South America.

Efforts of this kind are not local. Imperialism is losing its positions in Latin America. Volcanoes of popular wrath are erupting now in one country of that continent, now in another. The West is banking on the reactionary elements among the military in its action to suppress the national liberation movement.

The Chilean junta is desperately trying to keep the levers of control over society in its hands. As before, political parties and mass organisations, such as the Single Trade Union Centre of Working People and the Federation of Students, are banned. The rights to assembly and association remain limited to the extreme.

And yet lightnings of an impending storm flash up every now and then in this stifling atmosphere.

The working class is in the vanguard of the struggle. The dictatorship has failed to either create "trade unions" obedient to it or destroy the old ones. At the end of last year in Punta de Tralca, 150 kilometres from Santiago, the first statewide consultative meeting of the National Coordinating Centre of Trade Unions took place. Up to 600 delegates from primary organisations, federations and confederations participated in its work.

The meeting declared that efforts must be concerted on the basis of an agreement between the leading political forces of the trade union movement (the communists, the Christian Democrats, the socialists and others) "for a return to the tradition of the struggle and militancy of the working class movement, for the restoration of freedom, for the defence of our rights and for the construction of a juster, democratic society." The meeting at Punta de Tralca was an important landmark on the road of the consolidation and enhancement of the activeness of the working class movement.

The strike movement is mounting. Women's and youth organizations have stepped up their activity. The people are getting rid of fear. The pointer of the political barometer is changing its position. At the centre of the struggle against fascist forces is the Communist Party of Chile. Terror and repression have not broken it. The majority of members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party are in the country. The Party is in the process of renewal; new fighters are joining its ranks.

The aim of the communists is to unite all who are not supporters of fascism. "Our line," said the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Chile, Comrade Luis Carvalan, in a recent speech, "was and remains an unswerving and flexible, proletarian people's and national, patriotic and international political line; a line of mass struggles, of the unity of the working class, of mutual understanding between the socialists and the communists, of strengthening popular unity, of alliance with Left-wing parties, of joint action with all the democratic forces; a line of determined opposition to tyranny."

The patriots are fully aware that the dictator's regime will not fall of itself. Moreover, it is putting up a fierce resistance. Repressions are being intensified. But the Chilean people are not silent. The time of retreat is being superseded by a time of counter-offensive. And the Chilean patriots are getting ready for this new phase of their struggle.

CSO: 1812

SHI'ITE TRADITIONS, SHAH'S FALL ANALYZED

Moscow NARODY AZII I AFRIKI in Russian No 6, 1980 (signed to press 11 Nov 80)
pp 58-66

/Article by Ye. A. Doroshenko, candidate in history, scholarly staff-member of the Institute of Eastern Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, specialist in the field of Iranian history, culture, and religion: "The Political Traditions of Shi'-ism and the Anti-Monarchist Movement in Iran (1978-1979)"/

/Text/ The culture of Iran, having absorbed and borrowed many elements from the culture of Pre-Islamic Iran and Central Asia, as well as from the Greco-Hellenistic culture, transformed them over the course of the centuries in the spirit of Shi'ite Islam, which has played a significant role in the development of Muslim culture, religious, and even secular education, albeit within the traditional Medieval scholastic-theological form. In the madrasa (higher spiritual school) besides studying the religious disciplines (the Koran, akhbars, hadiths, fikkha /?/, and the shariat), which were taught by Shi'ite theologians, the students also received a secular education: they studied the Persian language and literature, calligraphy, the four rules /operations/ of arithmetic, history, and geography. All this facilitated the formation of the traditional Iranian intelligentsia.

The psychology and way of life of the Iranians was also formed and still is continuing to be formed under the powerful influence of Islam and the Shi'ite clergy. Islam is not only the religion but also the philosophy and moral code of the Muslims. Embodied in Islam are the people's aspirations for equality, brotherhood, and justice; it contains within itself prescriptions of a sociopolitical and economic nature. A strict observance of daily customs, rituals, fasts, the cult of the holy imams, the mandatory completion of a hadj (pilgrimage) to Mecca or ziarat (little pilgrimage) to the holy Shi'ite places in Iran and Iraq--all this constitutes an inalienable part of the way of life of a Shi'ite Muslim.

The influence of Shi'ite traditions on the Iranians is likewise explained by the characteristics of the organizational structure of the Shi'ite clergy, the Shi'ite dogmas, and the historical development of Iran. The principal religious institution of Iran, which is semi-official in status, is the institution of the ulemas, combining interpreters of the Koran, experts in Muslim law and akhbars (Shi'ite legends about the 12 Shi'ite imams). A privileged stratum of the ulemas--the mujtahids--consists of highly authoritative theologians. The most highly respected of them bear the spiritual rank of "ayatollah" ("divine sign"). The most famous and popular mujtahids have the right to "ijtihad," i. e., to the adoption of independent decisions in the sphere of Islamic law, customs, and ritual.

According to Shi'ite tradition clergymen are granted the opportunity of engaging in any form of activity, including trade; moreover, such clergical enterprises are not subject to taxes. This led to a situation whereby the Shi'ite elite and the middle stratum of the clergy were formed primarily by persons coming from trade and entrepreneurial circles. The most numerous portion of the rank-and-file Shi'ite clergy is comprised of mullahs, who have received an elementary religious education in the Shi'ite centers. At the present time they number about 160--170,000. They are closely connected with the urban and rural lower classes. For the most part this group stems from the milieu of petty merchants and shopkeepers, bazaar traders, and well-to-do artisans. They are followers of the most authoritative and popular mujtahids and ayatollahs, and they carry out propaganda for their views and appeals to believers, exerting a constant influence on Shi'ite Muslims.

The formation of a Shi'ite institution for the clergy dates back to the 16th century, to the reign of the Sefevid dynasty, when Shi'ism was recognized as the state religion, and the Shi'ite clergy, which had realized the highest spiritual authority, legitimized its own monopolistic right to education, having become the highest arbiter in the sphere of dogma and religious practice.[1] The strengthening of the economic and financial position of the upper stratum of the Shi'ite clergy was explained by the fact that it possessed large land holdings suitable for agriculture, obtained by means of inheritance, advantageous marriages, or direct usurpation of the land allotments of religious institutions, as well as thanks to control over movable and non-movable property granted to it for administration by the shahs and by individuals, and to rich gifts from those in power and traditional taxes on the believers, all of which went into the treasury of the mujtahids and ayatollahs.

The independent position of the Shi'ite clergy was determined by the fact that some of the higher Shi'ite authorities lived either beyond the borders of Iran, in the Shi'ite holy cities of Karbala and Najaf (Iraq) or in Iran itself--in the Shi'ite holy cities of Qum and Mashad, which over the course of centuries have been considered to be "inviolable" for the secular authorities. The Shi'ite dogmas themselves and the Shi'ite doctrines also facilitated the strengthening of the position of the Shi'ite clergy. According to Shi'ite dogma in its most widespread form of the "doctrine of the 12 imams," the supreme (spiritual and secular) leadership of the Muslim community can be entrusted only to the descendants of the "holy family" of the Prophet Mohammed; to them is granted the interpretation of the hidden meaning of the Koran, and only through them is the connection between Muslims and God realized. Shi'ite dogmatic tradition excludes the election of the supreme spiritual head in a Muslim state and asserts the right to leadership and rule of the Shi'ite community exclusively to the direct descendants of Mohammed--the imam Ali (the Prophet's cousin and son-in-law), his sons, Hasan and Husein, and their descendants.[2]

An important place in Shi'ism is occupied by the doctrine and tradition of the Mahdi--the "hidden imam"; this took on particular importance during the period of the anti-monarchist movement of 1978--1979 and the proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as at the time of the all-national referendum of 30--31 March 1979. Despite the fact that the 12th Shi'ite imam Mahdi (or Messiah) was killed at the end of the 9th century--in 874 or 878--, the Shi'ites consider that he was not killed but was "hidden," taken alive into Heaven, where he will remain until the Day of the Last Judgement, so that, upon his return, he can establish on Earth "true justice in accordance with Islam."[3]

The Shi'ites blindly believe in the coming appearance of the imam Mahdi, considering him to be the "inner preserver of the Muslims." During the time of his "hiding" the will of the imam Mahdi must be carried out by his trusted persons. Throughout all the periods of Iran's history the position of such trusted persons has been claimed by the higher Shi'ite spiritual authorities: the mujtahids, ayatollahs, merje at'taklids. Thanks to the doctrine of the "hidden imam," the idea of the indivisibility of the secular and spiritual power, religion and politics, has assumed top-priority importance among the Shi'ites. The idea of a theocracy and linked with it the Shi'ite tradition of the illegitimacy of the secular power prior to the coming of the "hidden imam" has allowed the Iranian higher clergy to openly or secretly lay claim to power. The tradition of the "hidden imam" has always made it possible to ascribe legitimacy to the opposition movement against the "tyrant shah" and thereby to attract into participation in the movement the "silent majority," or the fanatic believers of the Shi'ite Muslims.

The Muslim clergy in the theological centers in Iran and Iraq, in their own homes, at the tombs of the holy imams, as well as in mosques and madrasas, over the course of centuries have inculcated the Shi'ites with political traditions, based upon the Shi'ite concept of authority: the doctrine of the indivisibility of religion and politics, the illegitimacy of the secular authority of a monarch prior to the coming of the "hidden imam," the "jihad" ("holy war") against infidels, which was as a result one of the important sources of the anti-imperialist trend among the Shi'ite clergy and people. In certain instances the Shi'ite theologians permitted the possibility of the establishment of authority by a secular ruler temporarily, prior to the return of the "hidden imam." While calling such authority illegitimate, they assumed that the higher Shi'ite authorities were called upon as spiritual mentors to convince the rulers to be guided in their actions by the laws of the Koran and the shariat.

The Shi'ite tradition of confrontation between the clergy and the secular authority was formed and supported throughout the entire course of Iranian history. As a rule, the shahs of the ruling dynasties attempted to exert pressure on and keep control over the clergy. The opposition Shi'ite tradition, directed against the absolutist authority of the shahs and for the establishment of "justice in accordance with Islam," served as convincing proof for the illiterate common people that the ulemas, mujtahids, and mullahs were supporting the interests of the popular masses. The struggle between the shahs, who put themselves forward as the "shadow of God on earth,"[4] and the higher Shi'ite clergy, who laid claim to the dominant position in society,[5] went on throughout the entire length of the reign of the Kajar dynasty (from the end of the 18th to the beginning of the 20th centuries).

During the period of the national liberation movements in Iran the Shi'ite clergy occupied an anti-imperialist position. This was the case at the end of the 19th century, when there developed in the country in conjunction with the Shi'ite clergy a popular movement, directed against the British Talbot Tobacco Company, which had attempted to monopolize the purchase and sale of tobacco throughout Iran. The Iranian clergy declared a "jihad" against the British, issued a fetva (a proclamation in the nature of an order), forbidding Muslim Iranians to smoke tobacco until such time as the concession was annulled, and it called upon the people to rebel and demonstrate. As a result of popular resistance, the tobacco concession was annulled.[6]

As early as the late 19th and early 20th centuries a religious-nationalistic alliance was formed: spiritual authorities acted in concert with the national bourgeoisie, which had appeared in the political arena. Taking part together with various strata of society in the Iranian bourgeois revolution of 1905--1911, the clergy issued a fetva to the effect that the adoption of a constitution was amenable to the "hidden imam" and was not in contradiction to the Koran or the shariat.[7] As a result of the revolution of 1905--1911, the Kajars were compelled to make concessions and to introduce a constitution in Iran. In it Shi'ism was proclaimed as the official religion of the state, and all laws to be adopted must be in accord with the norms of Islam and the Koran. The constitution which was adopted did not abolish the monarchy, having preserved the previous social system, and it was based on the principle of a dual legality: a constitutional-monarchistic legality, based on the tradition of the hidden 12th Shi'ite imam, in whose absence his will must be carried out by the five highest spiritual persons.[8]

All the principal fetvas were read by the mujtahids and mullahs from the minbars (pulpits) of the mosques, of which there are more than 80,000 in Iran. Since medieval times the mosque has been for Shi'ites a religious, cultural, and political center all rolled into one. In mosques people pray, listen to sermons, and absorb information about internal political events; they also enter into disputes with the mullahs of a political nature. Actually it was only in the mosques, which according to tradition have the status of inviolability, that conditions were formed for an open manifestation of dissatisfaction with the existing regime.

During the reign of Shah Reza Pahlevi (1925--1941), when any dissatisfaction with the existing regime was harshly persecuted, the mosque was the only place where the opposition clergy could be concealed. Reza-Shah weakened the monopoly of the Shi'ite clergy in the field of education: the clergy exercised control only over theological instruction in the madrasa and the mekteba (primary religious schools); he limited the conduct of religious funeral processions during the days of mourning during Mukharram, reorganized the judicial organs, and cut out a considerable portion of the wakfs /religious endowments/ of the Mashad Temple, and this undermined the power and authority of the Shi'ite clergy. Over the extent of Reza-Shah's entire reign the clergy remained his worst albeit silent foe, inasmuch as the Shah had recourse to harsh repressions with regard to disobedient ulemas and mujtahids.

However, Reza-Shah's policy with regard to the Shi'ite clergy was not consistent. In certain cases he was compelled to make concessions, inasmuch as the country's fanatically believing population, particularly its petty bourgeois strata, was hostile towards all secular innovations along Western lines. Thus, Reza-Shah did not bother many "obstinate" representatives of the clergy whose genealogy supposedly traced back to the Prophet himself, and he agreed to rescind the order concerning military obligations with regard to the clergy. In rural areas the mektebas were controlled by the clergy, and the state did not interfere even in the affairs of the madrasas.[9]

The son of Reza-Shah--Shah Muhammad Reza--who came to power in August 1941, during the postwar period, especially beginning in the early 1960's, introduced political

and economic controls on religious institutions, as well as limiting the activity of the clergy within the framework of religion.

The pro-monarchist coup d'etat of 1953 and the fall of the bourgeois-nationalist government of Musadegh, accompanied by workers' strikes and peasants' demonstrations, along with unceasing persecutions on the part of the shah's regime against the progressive elements of society, did not lead to the stabilization of the situation within the country. Attempting to lessen the internal political tension, the shah and his government, beginning in the late 1950's and early 1960's, proceeded to prepare a series of socioeconomic and cultural changes and, in the first place, to implement an agrarian reform which was supposed to provide the prerequisites for speeding up the capitalist development of Iran and to strengthen the prestige of the monarchy. The ever-increasing revenues from oil facilitated the growth of capital investments in industry and transport.[10]

Despite a noisy, propaganda-filled campaign about the "economic miracle" and an externally deceptive political calm, the second half of the 1970's in Iran witnessed the ripening of a sociopolitical ferment, which grew during 1978--1979 into a popular, anti-shah, anti-imperialist revolution which was joined by the urban middle classes, the national bourgeoisie, and the workers.[11] "The Iranian Revolution," declared Nureddin Kiyanuri, the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Party of Iran, "like the other revolutions of our century, has laid bare the acuteness of the contradictions both within Iranian society and between Iranian society and the predatory policy of world imperialism."[12]

The exorbitant enrichment of the shah and his immediate inner circle, the ruination of the petite bourgeoisie and the peasantry, the growth of military expenditures and the strengthening of the positions of American imperialism, as well as the arbitrary rule, corruption, bribe-taking, worsening of living conditions, deprivation of Iranian citizens of their elementary rights, mass repressions and terror carried out by the state security service, all caused great dissatisfaction among the Iranians, and this assumed a widespread scope during the years 1977--1978. Students and workers went on strike, and there were unceasing partisan actions by underground organizations against the representatives of the shah's elite and their American advisers. Included among the dissatisfied were the urban strata, the liberally minded intelligentsia, and the poor.

In seeking to restore its own positions and influence on social life, the Shi'ite clergy played an active part in the demonstrations directed against the "Westernization" of Iran. During the years of the defeat and prohibition of all progressive groups and parties except for the government party called "Rastakhize mellyate Iran" ("The Rebirth of the Iranian Nation"), the Shi'ite clergy remained the only active legal force in opposition to the regime. After converting the mosques Shi'ite holy cities into centers of opposition and struggle against the shah's regime and American imperialism, the Shi'ite clergy appealed to the middle and lower urban strata. The opposition clergy was headed up by the authoritative Shi'ite leader, Ayatollah Khomeyni, who had been exiled by the shah from Iran in 1964 and who had settled in Najaf.

Khomeini came out against the "tyrant shah" and "Westernization" and in defense of "Muslim spiritual values" and the social system in the interests of the "unfortunates" and the oppressed majority. He called upon the clergy to struggle actively

against the dominance of American imperialism in Iran and the shah's tyranny. The duty of the Muslim clergy, he declared, consists in "knowing how to be responsible for people and aiding the hungry and unfortunate."[13] Khomeyni openly scourged the despotism of the shah, as well as the corruption and bribe-taking of his family and ministers.

Over the course of a number of years through a branch network of followers--ayatollahs, mujtahids, and mullahs--Khomeyni's appeals and addresses were disseminated in mosques among the people. In the madrasa at Najaf Khomeyni selected his disciples, his future followers, in a most careful manner. Upon graduating from the madrasa they would return to Iran and become (openly or secretly) the heads of local Shi'ite communities, preaching the views of their teacher. Inasmuch as the clergy saw their support in the urban middle classes, they linked the strengthening of Islam primarily with an increase in the role of the urban middle classes in the economic, sociopolitical, and cultural life of Iranian society: petty merchants, shopkeepers, artisans, and peasants who had recently come into the cities.

However, during the period of the shah's reign a policy of encouraging the big entrepreneurial bourgeoisie was conducted. Moreover, in the history of Iran, always in accordance with Islam and the Shi'ite tradition, the bazaar and the mosque near the bazaar provided business, religious, and personal contacts. The bazaar was a barometer of the country's political life, and it was here that public opinion was formed. But in recent decades the life of the bazaar was placed at a disadvantage. The large stores caused petty traders to go into bankruptcy. Plants and factories crowded out small-scale manufacturing production, and the import of industrial consumer goods from the United States led to the ruination of artisans. The middle classes were also greatly irritated by the "Americanization" of Iran in the sphere of culture and by the neglect of "Islamic ideals" by the shah and the ruling elite. The Shi'ite clergy, in turn, stirred up the religious moods among the fanatically-inclined petty bourgeois strata of the population.

In the situation which was created the Shi'ite clergy was able to rally the popular masses around itself, using the name of Khomeyni as a symbol of the struggle in the popular revolution which began in 1978; this swept aside the power of the monarchy. The shah was forced to flee the country, and on 1 February 1979 the Ayatollah Khomeyni returned to Iran, greeted by the people as a national hero and the leader of the nation. In the decisive clash against the monarchist regime a large role was played by the left-wing, well-armed and trained underground groups of urban partisans and the Muslim organization called "Mujakhedin khalk" ("People's Fighters"), who since 1965 have been waging partisan actions against the shah's regime; they have also been fighting to liquidate capitalism and the dominance of imperialism, to build a classless and democratic society. After the national referendum (March 1979), which was conducted under the powerful influence of Khomeyni, who attained the highest spiritual rank of imam, the Islamic Republic of Iran was proclaimed.

Khomeyni's concept of the socioeconomic and political structure of the Islamic Republic is based on the laws of the Koran and the Muslim moral precepts. Khomeyni considers that all Muslims in an Islamic state must bear in mind that man's life, his soul, and his property belong entirely to God. Man himself should constantly strive for self-perfection, in order to be "worthy of God."[14]

According to Khomeyni's assertion, society is divided into the "unfortunates" ("mustazafines"), the "prosperous" ("mustakbarines"), and the "taguti" ("servants of the devil"), among which he numbers the shah himself and his close associates (former ministers, advisers, generals, pro-Western political figures, and that part of the intelligentsia which expresses dissatisfaction with the extreme Islamicization of Iran), as well as the representatives of imperialism. Therefore, the goal of true Muslims is to create a monotheistic, classless society by means of a ruthless struggle against the "taguti" and foreign, especially American, imperialism for the sake of the "well-being of the unfortunates."

The social structure of power in Khomeyni's conception appears as follows: the majlis and the government in their activities must be guided by "divine laws." No state institutions have the right to issue laws, and "no law except divine law shall have any force in the Islamic Republic." The composition of the majlis, the government, and the ministries is determined not so much by the practical qualities of the political figures as by their moral qualities, as well as by their "profound and multi-faceted knowledge of divine laws."[15] Above the institutions of secular authority, asserts Khomeyni, there is the supreme spiritual leader--an expert on the Koran, the akhbars, and the shariat. His competence includes exercising control over the majlis and the government, whereas he himself is not subordinate to anyone.

Thus, the ideal state structure for Khomeyni means, in practice, a theocratic state, the supreme authority in which should be exercised by a spiritual elite, headed by the imam himself. The regime denies the division of legislative, executive, and judicial powers (the last-named will also be concentrated in the hands of the clergy). There is no place in it for public organizations or movements.

The Islamic economy, based primarily on the laws of morality, as posited by Khomeyni, must satisfy the rational needs of the citizens. It should serve as a means for "drawing man closer to God." Hence, economic progress must not predominate over progress in the sphere of public morality.[16] Bani Sadr, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has noted that the Islamic economy will be based on internal resources and limited, internal state needs or on economic self-suficiency.[17]

The struggle by Khomeyni and his supporters against American imperialism, the shah's regime, and the big, entrepreneurial, financial bourgeoisie, and for socio-economic changes in the living conditions of the "unfortunates" received the approval of the Iranian people. However, the granting to Khomeyni, in accordance with the new constitution, of all functions of theocratic authority, excluding any and all independence of political institutions within the state has caused dissatisfaction not only within the circles of the secular opposition but also among a portion of the clergy.

Meriting our attention here is the attitude of various strata of Iranian society toward political power in the Islamic state, to Muslim values, and Muslim culture. These concepts, refracted in various ways, have always exerted an influence (positive or negative) on the intelligentsia, the students, persons deriving from a bourgeois and petty bourgeois milieu, and the traditional clergy. A portion of the Iranian intelligentsia adopted Western culture wholly, including its morality. This refers basically to the former "oil bourgeoisie," a bureaucratic layer, and the technocrats, i. e., that layer which was a faithful support of the shah. It

was precisely this group which would have liked to preserve a constitutional monarchy in Iran.

Most of the population--the urban middle classes--considers that the present-day world view of Iranians should be based on Islam. Some Iranians, particularly those who have received an education in Western Europe or the United States, having been convinced that Western culture destroys Muslim culture and morality, advise the preservation of the Iranian (Shi'ite) original culture, and they approve of the creation of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Others, while they do not deny the need to strengthen Muslim cultural values, think, however, that under present-day conditions there cannot be a complete return to Islamic laws and traditions, and they see a solution in the formation in Iran of not simply an Islamic republic but an Islamic republic with democratic institutions.

During the 1960's and early 1970's a definite inclination toward a nihilistic attitude toward religion was observed in certain circles of Iranian youth. However, the strength of the Shi'ite traditions is such that Iranians could not ignore religious ceremonies, rituals, and holidays ever, and they did not dare to speak about their lack of faith aloud. In the utterances of one young Iranian who received an education in Western Europe a curious confession resounded: "If I were to say (aloud) that I am an atheist (and this is a terrible sin), I would become an outcast in my own country, a traitor to its particular culture in favor of Westernization, and in this case all my close relatives would turn away from me, since my family are Muslims."[18]

Similar attitudes among the youth were taken into consideration by the young philological scholar, Ali Shariati, a functionary in the Iranian national resistance movement who became the head of the faction of the so-called "Muslim Progressivists." The "Muslim Progressivists" joined the "Mujahedin khalk" organization. In his pamphlets, written in the form of conversations with the youth,[19] Ali Shariati advocated a "jihad" for Islam, calling upon Muslims to fight for the faith, "for military actions against domestic tyranny and dictatorship," against domination by "infidels" (foreigners). Using the language and symbols of Islam, Ali Shariati called for a struggle against imperialism and the shah's dictatorship, but in accordance with the traditions of Muslim (Shi'ite) culture. At the same time he called upon his followers to prepare themselves to build a classless society, to abolish private property, and to achieve a universal equality. In order to save himself from persecution by the shah, Shariati fled to Britain in 1977, where, a few months later he was killed by agents of SAVAK (the state security service of the shah of Iran). Shariati's followers support a program of "Islamicization" of Iran. However, they manifest an open dissatisfaction with the extreme strengthening of the power of the Iranian clergy, and with the actions of the Shi'ite upper circles, which want to "monopolize" the gains of the revolution.

After the death of Shariati the "Muslim Progressivists" named Ayatollah Talegani (who died in 1979) as their symbolic leader; he was an influential spiritual figure who had been condemned several times by the shah s authorities for taking part in anti-government demonstrations. Talegani highly valued Shariati s political and religious activities. Talegani proposed to create a commission of spiritual authorities to discuss disputed questions of faith and contemporary life, as well as to organize a higher religious council for the purpose of reaching final solutions to questions of religion.[20] He called upon the Shi'ite clergy to show tolerance toward the religious minorities.[21]

The secular-religious trend is represented by the liberal-bourgeois circles of the Iranian intelligentsia, the followers of Musadegh, progressive students, and certain members of the Shi'ite clergy who received their education at the theological faculty of Tehran University and who have occupied various posts in the country's state institutions. The representatives of this trend consider that Iran's sociopolitical structure should be based on Islam and the national Iranian culture, including the entire cultural heritage of the Pre-Islamic civilization, the Islamic period of Iran's history, and present-day progressive Iranian culture. They are for an Islamic republic, but with democratic, secular institutions, positing that there cannot be a full return to Islamic laws and traditions. At the same time, in order to bring Islam closer to modern times, they have made specific, required demands on the Muslim clergy: in its actions it should not be guided solely by the Koran and the shariat; on the contrary, it must know how to adapt itself to contemporary conditions caused by the changes which are occurring in the economy and it politics.

Thus, the religious and sociopolitical trends in Iran do not constitute an integrated whole. Various factions and tendencies at times differ substantially from each other. An understanding of the interrelationships among these trends within Shi'ism, as well as between Shi'ism and the secular ideological and political forces is of great importance for analysis of the events which are transpiring in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

FOOTNOTES

1. I. P. Petrushevskiy, "Islam v Irane v VII--XV vv" /Islam in Iran from the 7th through the 15th Centuries/, Leningrad, 1966, p 357.

2. In contrast to the Shi'ites, the Sunnite ulemas not only permit the election of a secular ruler but also acknowledge the sovereignty of the secular power, reserving to themselves the principal spiritual functions, whereas the Shi'ite clergy takes an irreconcilable position, proceeding from the doctrine of the indivisibility of the secular and spiritual powers.

3. A. A. Khikmat, "Devyat' besed po istorii religii Irana" /Nine Conversations about the History of Iran's Religions/, Part 1, Tehran, 1960-1961, p 146.

4. A. K. S. Lambton, "Quis custodiet custodes?" in STUDIA ISLAMICA, Vol 6, 1956, pp 144-145.

5. N. R. Keddie, "Religion and Rebellion in Iran. The Iranian Tobacco Protest of 1891-1892,"London, 1966, pp 21-28, 85.

6. A. K. S. Lambton, "The Persian Ulama and Constitutional Reform. Le shi'isme imanite," Paris, 1970, pp 251, 263.

7. N. R. Keddie, "The Roots of Ulamas Power in Modern Iran," STUDIA ISLAMICA, Vol 29, 1969, pp 47-48.

8. A. K. S. Lambton, "Quis custodiet custodes?" in STUDIA ISLAMICA, Vol 6, 1956, p 145.

It should be noted that the Second Amendment to the Constitution concerning the formation of a committee to be made up of the "five pillars of Islam," which would have the right to veto laws if they were not in accordance with the Koran and the shariat has, in fact, never been implemented down to the present time.

9. Ye. A. Doroshenko,"Shi'itskoe dukhovenstvo v sovremennom Irane" [The Shi'ite Clergy in Present-day Iran], Moscow, 1975, pp 73-74.

10. "Iran. Ocherki noveyshey istorii" [Iran. Outlines of Its Most Recent History], Moscow, 1976, p 250.

11. For more details see S. M. Aliyev, "The Anti-Monarchist and Anti-Imperialist Revolution in Iran," NARODY AZII I AFRIKI, 1979, No 3, p 12.

12. KOMMUNIST, No 5, 1980, p 79.

13. LE MONDE, 18 July 1979.

14. LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, 6 May 1979, p 6; KEYKHAN, 22 Sept 1979.

15. DZHUMKHURIYE ESLAMI, 22 Sept 1979.

16. LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, 6 May 1979, p 6.

17. ENGELABA ESLAMI, 19 Aug 1979.

18. INFORMATIONS CATHOLIQUES INTERNATIONALES, 15 Jan 1977, p 30.

19. AYANDEGAN, 20 June 1979.

20. Ye. A. Doroshenko, Op cit, p 37.

21. GOFTARE MAKH (MONTHLY), Part 2, Tehran, 1962, pp 55-56.

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KOLKHOZES SHOULD AID PRIVATE-PLOT 'MINIFARMS' TO INCREASE STOCKRAISING

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 51, 17 Dec 80, pp 10-11

[Article by G. Lisichkin, candidate of economic sciences: "The Great Potential of Small Livestock Units"]

[Text] It would be best if Georgiy Fedorovich Butko himself told about it. But to be frank, we would probably have to wait too long while he slowly took a seat at his desk, turned on the desk lamp, arranged his sheets of clean paper and, delving deeply into analysis of the phenomenon which will be our subject below, began to describe it. And it is possible that he would not have enough time at all, because he has taken on such a burden.

Georgiy Fedorovich is 70 years old now. All his life he has worked in public agriculture. To call his work conscientious is inadequate; it has been heroic. He was a kolkhoz agronomist, then worked at a rayon agricultural administration, then again at the kolkhoz, this time as the chief agronomist. Before he knew it he had reached pension age. And as they say in such cases, he departed for a well-earned rest. We should note that he is an intelligent man; more than that, a rural intellectual. He should now be writing his memoirs about the formation of the kolkhoz system, but his unused energy draws him to work, in agricultural production.

Real Facts

As native farm dwellers, Georgiy Fedorovich and his wife Natal'ya Yegorovna could not imagine their life on pension without caring for animals and the land. Fortunately, their health permits them to do hard peasant jobs at their present age, and the small private farms can occupy a person 24 hours a day. Perhaps things would have followed the traditional path, and the former leader of kolkhoz production would have found satisfaction working on a different scale than he had earlier. But when he went on pension there was talk of a new approach to the private plot. And it was not just talk.

Three years ago Bogucharskiy Rayon of Voronezhskaya Oblast, like certain other rayons in the country, gave birth to an original practice. Kolkhoz members were offered an opportunity to raise one or two kolkhoz piglets in their own yard. At the end of the feeding period the kolkhoz collects the animals and sells them to the state at the set price following established procedures. They receive about 1.5 rubles per kilogram of weight gained.

But how does this system provide for the combined material interest of the three participants in production: the state, the enterprise, and the individual farmer? In Bogucharskiy Rayon the kolkhoz members are offered four quintals of grain per quintal of weight gain for each piglet taken. The grain is delivered by the kolkhoz at its prime cost, that is 5-6 rubles per quintal, instead of the 18 rubles which one must pay in the retail market for a quintal of mixed feed of doubtful quality. No payment is made for the piglets, of course, because they remain kolkhoz property and are carried on the farm's balance. The farm pays the worker the same 1.5 rubles that it receives when it sells the meat to the state for each kilogram of live weight of the fattened hog. In addition, the kolkhoz sells the kolkhoz member one more piglet, which the farmer fattens for himself and his family. Moreove-, the farm helps him with building materials if repairs are needed on the hogshed where the hogs will be kept.

Even judging by weight gain (500-700 grams a day) things are going well. The 1 Maya Kolkhoz gave me this information: in three years of this practice they have lost two kolkhoz piglets out of some 1,000 head that were fed out!

The people consider this form of cooperation with the kolkhoz advantageous to themselves. One would think so. Taking care of one or two piglets is almost the same thing. The 1 Maya Kolkhoz, where there are 479 personally owned hogs, fattens 320 kolkhoz hogs a year at private lots.

The private farmer's thinking is easy to understand. But what is the benefit to the kolkhoz? I talked with the kolkhoz chairman Vasiliy Fedorovich Neporozhniy.

"At the kolkhoz livestock units," he said, "we use 12-13 quintals of feed units per quintal of weight gain. But in cooperation with the kolkhoz members we use just four quintals. It saves room for stock at the public units, and this space is also expensive. Moreover, labor resources are used more efficiently. Pensioners, school children, and mothers with large families have an opportunity to do as much work as they can for their family, the kolkhoz, and the state."

I listened to the chairman and agreed with his points, but I could not free myself from one question: can this kind of cooperation produce much output? Of course, we should not refuse anything; every increase in agricultural output is needed. But let us take a realistic look at working conditions in private livestock raising. Buckets, yokes, and pitchers. Mud, flies, and hard physical, esthetically unattractive labor that does not leave any free time. Work which, unlike industrial work, does not permit a person to be gone for even a day or a week, to take time off to go visiting or have a vacation.

Isn't that why, despite all the appeals and some practical steps such as those described above, production in the private operations of kolkhoz members continues to decline? In just the years 1975-1978 the number of privately-owned cattle decreased, according to a reference work of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 1.4 million head, including almost 1 million cows. In the same time the number of sheep declined 2.3 million,

the number of goats dropped 500,000, and only the number of hogs rose, slightly. The picture is the same in Bogucharskiy Rayon itself.

A person living in the countryside wants to live like everyone else. The archaic conditions of the private farming operation conflict with a contemporary rural inhabitant's level of education, clothing, furniture, and all the new things that make up a style of living. In my opinion, the further this goes the greater its impact is on the fate of the private plot, and it certainly does not increase its production potential.

What can be done? It seems that the private operation must be technically modernized to eliminate the conflict that has arisen here. LITERATURNAYA GAZETA has written many times of the need to introduce small power equipment But there is also another question: is economically justified mechanization possible for a hogshed that holds two piglets? A bachelor will hardly buy himself a fully equipped kitchen and washing machine for his home. The current volumes of production in the private operations of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers give rise to the same logic. So, has the private plot exhausted its production potential? Should it, therefore, be considered a temporary, forced measure that is dying away?

Honest Money

The question then is: can the private operation be conducted with a volume of production that makes it profitable to mechanize labor and make the work easy and attractive, but at the same time economically efficient? In other words, is two piglets the limit to its capabilities? Petr Ivanovich Sukhanov, director of the Radchenskiy Hog Raising Sovkhoz, believes that it is the maximum which the sovkhoz or kolkhoz can help support. He is referring above all to grain, to feed.

"Last year," Petr Ivanovich related, "one of the workers raised 15 of his own piglets at the same time. We had to step in and close the 'family farm.' Everyone could see," the director added, "that they were getting their feed dishonestly."

No matter who I talked with in the country about the production potential of the private plot of a kolkhoz member or sovkhoz worker, the answer was always the same modest assessment of its production potential. The private plot cannot provide feed for any significant number of cattle or poultry, and the kolkhoz and sovkhoz usually do not have surplus that will allo them to give any substantial help. The kolkhoz member's private stock are not included in the farm's plan; moreover, they are sold in the farmers' market at fabulous prices. Is it fair at all to help a certain group of people become rich at the expense of the public sector?

The response to the question posed above concerning the production potential of the private plot may seem clear and unambiguous. However, Georgiy Fedorovich Butko's experience indicates otherwise.

Let us look at his place. He has a sturdy house with an enormous basement, small outbuildings, two cars, a Zhiguli and a Zaporozhets, and on the other side of the fence a garden with 15/100's of a hectare of Don River black

earth (chernozem). This year Georgiy Fedorovich took 20 piglets on the same conditions that are already familiar to us. He raised two tons of meat on this modest area.

"Next year," he said, "I will feed out 35."

How can this be? Is this another "family farm"? Then why doesn't Georgiy Fedorovich hide from a visiting correspondent or the kolkhoz chairman and rayon leaders who visit him?

The fact is that Georgiy Fedorovich has not set up a "family" farm on his plot; it is in essence a kolkhoz miniunit for livestock. The piglets are not only taken from the kolkhoz; they all remain on the kolkhoz balance. It is true that public feed is allocated for them, but it is just one-third of the usual amount. The meat turned in is included in the kolkhoz plan for sale of output to the state. In short, it is the same transaction where the kolkhoz adds its own hogs to the privately owned ones, based on the calculations discussed above. But we should observe that it is not quite the same. In this case quantity is already becoming quality.

I had already encountered the practice of kolkhoz miniunits for livestock in personal plots at the Kolkhoz imeni Michurin in Tatarbunarskiy Rayon of Odesskaya Oblast. Dmitriy Ivanovich Belyy, a teacher in the local school, and his wife took 600 kolkhoz goslings to their own yard and fattened them to the necessary standard in two months, using one-half as much feed as the large livestock units. Their survival rate was also higher. This experience has already been described in the press. I would like to note that last year this kolkhoz produced 10 percent of its poultry meat (geese and ducks) at such miniunits. This means that the experience of Georgiy Fedorovich Butko and Dmitriy Ivanovich Belyy does not have to be considered an isolated case; rather it is a definite socioeconomic phenomenon. Then it is reasonable to ask whether such miniproduction is efficient.

Georgiy Fedorovich figures his labor productivity by income earned. It is impressive. This year alone, with the help of his wife, son, and daughter-in-law, who also work actively at the kolkhoz, he has earned about 3,000 rubles, without leaving the home so to speak. Experience has shown him that even if he makes no improvement in the organization of this work, it is possible under these conditions to earn 5,000. Incidentally, labor at the geese miniunit is equally profitable. Furthermore, this money is being earned by an agronomist on pension and a school teacher. And they are not earning it because of a market situation, but rather by honest, hard, truly professional labor.

But it is not the amount of income that I would like to call to the reader's attention. The miniunit, in very primitive conditions, often is more profitable than the large mechanized livestock unit. Certainly this is strange, isn't it?

The Pluses and Minuses of Industrial Techniques

Is it possible to take the old hen Aunt Dusina and put her in a cage at, for example, the Glebovsk Poultry Factory so that she can be handled by

industrial techniques? It is possible, of course, but it will not do much good. Specialists tell us that the laying hen runs around the yard all day until the heat overcomes her. Therefore, she stays in trim shape. But if she is put in a cage and cannot move around, she becomes fat and stops laying eggs. For this reason the level of production will drop, not rise.

The transition to the new, large-scale, more progressive production technology needs a new breed of poultry, new types of feed, and new equipment. So the only thing that Aunt Dusima and the hen from the poultry factory have in common is the name "hen," and everything else is different. As soon as the poultry industry understood this truth, the sector became a model of highly productive public agriculture.

Livestock units are being consolidated at a fast rate in animal husbandry today. Is this always justified in hog raising? It is very important that the engineering concepts used in building consolidated livestock units correspond to the biological characteristics of the development of these animals. In the end, after all, the meat grows on the hogs' bones, not on concrete construction elements. Nikolay Ivanovich Morozov, first secretary of the Bogucharskiy Rayon party committee, said:

"The model hogshed that has now been adopted is not based on the biology of the animal. It is based on independent engineering logic. The country still has not solved the problem of protein in the livestock diet. This means that without succulent feeds we cannot balance their nutrition. But the entire system of mechanization in hogsheds is planned without this. There are problems with ventilation and manure removal too. Therefore, the microclimate in such a hogshed is far from ideal for development of the animal. The productivity of the units is high, and it seems to be growing. But prime cost and capital-intensiveness are growing too, which means losses."

Just as happened with Aunt Dusina, the old laying hen, a contradiction that inhibits the growth of meat production frequently arises at large hog units.

In his little farm on his private plot Georgiy Fedorovich disregarded engineering logic. The management strategy he chose begins from consideration of the biological characteristics of the animal. That is why the neighboring Radchenskiy Specialized Hog Raising Sovkhoz uses 50 percent more feed per quintal of weight gained than he does.

In addition to the 15/100 of a hectare in his own private plot which has been turned into a source of succulent feed for the kolkhoz piglets, the farm gave him an additional 10/100 of a hectare in a field not far from the town. He planted it in alfalfa following all the rules of agrarian science (the farm provided the seed) and solved the protein problem by harvesting seven cuttings a year. As for ventilation and removal of manure from the hogshed, no problems arise with the number of animals he has. In any case, there is no interference for accelerated fattening. The cost of the structures themselves is negligible, especially in comparison with model livestock units. These, I would say, are the production reasons for the economic success of the miniunit which has appeared in an unusual place, in the yard of a kolkhoz member. He has matched the scale of production with the level of technology.

The Price of Production Relations

Have I been able to convince the reader of the production advantages of the miniunit? Let me try to formulate possible objections.

In the first place, how can it be that a kolkhoz with its substantial financial resources cannot build a better livestock unit than Georgiy Fedorovich's by adopting his production strategy, which the author of the article praises so highly? My answer is that it cannot. To be more accurate, in theory it can, of course; but legally it cannot. It can neither order an individual design nor build a more primitive alternative of its own because the bank will only finance construction according to the model design, even if it is obviously flawed.

In the second place, can it be true that the kolkhoz is unable to plant the same alfalfa for its hogs and provide succulent feeds like Georgiy Fedorovich does, thus solving the notorious protein problem? My answer is that it cannot. To be more accurate, it can and will do this with less labor and trouble, but still... The kolkhoz does not have 20 hogs, it has many more. It does not plant 10-20/100 of a hectare in alfalfa, melons, and beets for them; it plants hundreds of hectares. And every kolkhoz and sovkhoz has a hectare-by-hectare plan for crop planting that cannot be violated. The maneuvering that is successfully done by the individual kolkhoz member is doomed to failure in advance within the framework of the entire farm.

In the 11 October 1980 issue of PRAVDA, A. Khristenko, director of a sovkhoz in Kazakhstan, wrote the following: "I cannot, for example, consider it normal that a sovkhoz director is boxed in on all sides by innumerable and sometimes contradictory instructions, orders, and limits. One would expect it to be this way: you have an assignment to sell the state certain agricultural output and you are the director. Do a good job and fulfill the assignment. But in fact the rayon administration each year plans how much of what will be planted, determines expenditures per hectare, and so on. What is left for the agronomist and animal specialist to do? Keep track of how many times people go to work?"

At his miniunit Georgiy Fedorovich is free from excessive control. He is in his aging years and is expanding his efforts with zeal, deriving tremendous satisfaction from his own work. It is obvious that the difference in economic efficiency which is found when we compare the small livestock unit with the large standard one is essentially the price that we pay for flaws in planning and management of agricultural production.

What Next?

While this article was being written Georgiy Fedorovich, with the blessing of the kolkhoz chairman, decided to almost double the scale of production on his, or to be more accurate, the kolkhoz's miniunit. When I talked with Dmitriy Ivanovich Belyy in Tatarbunary, he also planned to expand his goose farm.

"I have to take 1,000 birds," he said. "The first experiment showed that that is more efficient."

Incidentally, the chairman of the local kolkhoz said frankly that it is more profitable to the farm to work with such consolidated miniunits than with ones that take 50-100 geese for fattening.

"We are going to follow a policy of consolidating production volumes at each kolkhoz household," he said.

The miniunit in the yard is becoming attractive. In Boguchary first secretary of the party committee Nikolay Ivanovich Morozov received a request from a machine operator to permit his wife, who cannot go to work on regular shifts because of children, to set up her own miniunit. But the man was not guided by the usual material considerations. His purpose was to preserve the continuity of his wife's working career and allow this work by her to be considered in determining her qualifications for a pension. Resolving such questions, of course, would encourage even greater growth in the number of miniunits for livestock.

Well now, the reader who has skimmed our material will say, is the author calling for us to return all livestock to private operations?

Not at all, absolutely not. I mean something else. The kolkhoz member's private plot is not a rival to large-scale production and public farms. These farms must continue to develop by every means. It is not a rival primarily because the private plot cannot undertake any kind of production, but only that kind (or those kinds) which are not technologically ready for large-scale series production. It is not accidental that the first animals to appear at the miniunits were geese and hogs, for whom the problems of industrial raising have not yet been fully resolved.

Another feature of the position of the kolkhoz member or sovkhoz worker's private operation in the system of public production is that it does not undertake the full cycle of the particular type of production, but only one or a few operations. To be specific, if Georgiy Fedorovich kept not only piglets for fattening but also reproducing sows in his yard, if he did not receive feed from the kolkhoz, and if he were not given an extra plot of Voronezh black earth free of charge, the high profitability of the miniunit would disappear. We can add that it is not accidental that only the function of fattening geese has been transferred to the private plots in Tatarbunarskiy Rayon.

As we see, the success of the miniunit for livestock in the peasant's yard depends greatly on the successful development of large-scale public production. In its turn, it demands a search for new technological concepts and further improvement of planning and management. The miniunit plays a unique role in the public division of labor. This means that where the work is correctly organized its development can supplement and strengthen the growth of the primary sector. The document "Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and the Period Until 1990" points out precisely these facts.

Moreover, even with respect to labor resources these two forms of production are not rivals, as can be seen from our story. I am referring here to the age-sex and educational characteristics of the people who work in the two

sectors and their family status. The small livestock unit, therefore, is our ally from a social and an economic standpoint in meeting the challenges of further improving agriculture.

As I walk around Georgiy Fedorovich's home and yard I am acutely aware that this conclusion seems quite speculative at present. I can see his daughter-in-law in the middle of the yard cutting the tops of beets with a knife just as her great grandmothers did. Natal'ya Yegorovna, the wife of the "director" of the miniunit, takes a bucket of roots, spreads it in a trough, and chops it up in an even more ancient manner. The master himself soaks feed for the hogs in buckets and containers, and carries these heavy items long distances in his arms. All this is done in a day when choppers, root cutters, trailers, and other equipment have been invented. This is not the way to treat those who are helping us. Especially when the man is fully capable of reorganizing production on up-to-date technical principles, which would increase output and economic efficiency even more.

Even the small amount of agricultural output received from private operations becomes large when we consider how many there are. But the private plot, of course, can produce more. The only thing needed is a complete change of attitude toward it. This should begin with designing a set of equipment for small livestock units and launching it in mass production.

11,176
CSO:1800

NATIONAL

READERS' LETTERS BACK PRODUCTION OF SMALL TRACTORS FOR USE ON PRIVATE PLOTS

Small Multi-Purpose Tractors

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by A. Kokoshinskiy, director of Timonovo Breeding Plant, Mogilevskaya Oblast: "Small Machines Required for All"]

[Text] Reports have already appeared in the press concerning the fact that the designers have created models of small multi-purpose tractors -- so-called "pygmies." A tremendous requirement exists for these machines. They are needed first of all in agriculture, especially for tilling gardens, on livestock husbandry farms and for feed procurement operations on small areas. They will be indispensable on private plots. The horticultural and gardening associations and subsidiary farms of enterprises have long awaited the arrival of these "pygmy" machines. Finally, this small type equipment is making it easier to accustom the rising generation to agricultural labor.

Not only did the Minsk tractor builders display initiative in designing these pygmy machines, but in fact they are even attempting to produce them in small series. However, one hundred or more of the machines will not solve the problem. Here a state approach is required moreso than independent action. I propose that in the section entitled "Industrial Development," especially at that point where a discussion is held on tractor and agricultural machine-building and on increasing the production of machines for horticulture and vegetable growing, the following words be added "To organize the production of small multi-purpose tractors and the implements required for them."

Support for Proposal

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by S. Bogachev, honored inventor of the Ukrainian SSR, Kiyev: "Miniature Equipment Required for the Rural Areas"]

[Text] The powerful Kirovets tractor is unsuitable for work on a small private plot. A tractor with a mower cannot turn around on a small patch of ground at the edge of a forest. Yes and their use is unprofitable in such areas. Thus a requirement exists for

developing a "pygmy" tractor or other small type of equipment. Such is the general opinion expressed by those readers who replied to the article by the director of the Mogilev Timonovo Breeding Plant, A. Kokoshinskiy, entitled "Small Machines Required for All" (PRAVDA, 8 December). The authors of letters delivered to the Editorial Board have supported the opinion expressed by the director of the breeding plant and they have offered a number of proposals with regard to organizing the production and efficient operation of small types of equipment. A portion of these letters are herewith published.

Anyone who happens to visit the experimental fields of scientific-research institutes necessarily observes thousands of small plots on which practically all work is being carried out manually. The tracts are very small and thus conventional equipment is not appropriate. On the other hand, no small units have been adapted for such work. The researchers and plant breeders have had to employ an old fashioned method and, as a result, the effect of all of the work has been lowered.

So-called light mechanization is required by the rural residents for tending their private plots and gardens. It would also be suitable for collective orchards and for the experimental fields of schools.

The problem concerning the industrial production of miniature tractors and machine groups for them, as well as other implements, arose long ago. In recent years, it has been raised in the press on more than one occasion. However, noticeable improvements have not been forthcoming.

Aware of the need for light mechanization for agriculture, some skilled craftsmen are attempting to contrive their own arrangements. Some innovations have proven to be successful. For example, mechanic Ye. Potapkin of Pirogovskiy Settlement in Moscow Oblast succeeded in creating a motorized unit for plowing soil, hilling potatoes and transporting freight. Engineer V. Sukharev in the city of Ramenskoye built a small three-wheeled tractor. For creating a similar type tractor, V. Arkhipov in the city of Kaluga used part of a motor scooter. In Preobrazheniye Settlement in Primorskiy Kray, the Vorozhbit brothers built a small Zhuchok tractor, which is suitable for use on a suburban plot. Efficiency expert V. Vasil'yev, in Veselyy Settlement, Irkutskaya Oblast, produced a mechanical wooden plow for the plowing of soil and the hilling of garden plants.

Is it necessary to prove that the use of such machines and mechanisms would be of assistance in raising labor productivity or in increasing the interest of rural residents in raising crops on field, garden and orchard tracts? Yes, it is unfortunate that in the case of all of these innovations, only one specimen each has been produced.

It was not too long ago that the press contained a report stating that two variants of a miniature tractor had been created at the Plant for Transport Machine Building imeni Malyshev and that workers at the Khar'kov Institute of Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture, in collaboration with production workers, are developing sowing machines, plows, sprayers, cutters and other implements for this tractor. However, it is still not known when the serial production of these items of equipment will be organized.

It is hoped that during the next five-year plan the production of such equipment will be carried out on a regular basis at enterprises of tractor and agricultural machine-building.

It is obvious that the development and production of machines and implements of light mechanization, for use in agriculture, must be included in the plans for enterprises of Minsel'khozmash [Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine-Building] and Minzhivmash. The experience accumulated in the joint creation of beet breeding haulm and root harvesting machines by specialists of the SKB [Special Design Office] of the Dnepropetrovsk Combine Plant imeni Voroshilov and the Sakhsvekla Scientific-Production Association serves as an example of how rapidly such units can be mastered.

In supporting the proposals set forth on the pages of PRAVDA, I believe that the following statement should be added to the plan for the principal trends, at that point in the fourth section where a discussion takes place on tractor and agricultural machine-building: "The enterprises of agricultural machine-building will ensure the development and production of light mechanization equipment, for carrying out work on experimental plots, private plots, school and orchard tracts and in gardens and parks.

S. Bogachev
Honored inventor of the Ukrainian SSR
Kiev

....At the present time, the party, in its programming document -- the plan for principal trends -- is urging the rural workers to increase their production of agricultural products, a task which is difficult to fulfill in the absence of small equipment. In addition to small tractors, I believe that the enterprises of agricultural machine-building must rapidly organize the production of highly productive hand-powered mowers, which have already undergone state testing.

V. Piskovatskiy
Senior electrician and deputy chairman of the party bureau at the Tarnovskiy Sovkhoz in Veshenskiy Rayon
Rostovskaya Oblast.

...I believe that A. Kokoshinskiy analyzed the problem correctly: the time is at hand for commencing the production of small equipment. I would like to add the following statement to his proposal: "Ideally, the production of small multi-purpose tractors and the implements required for them should be expanded considerably, personnel should be trained to operate this equipment and the sale of such equipment in the areas where it is to be used should be organized.

S. Konstantinov
Yaroslavl'

...I propose the rapid design and production, for use by rural workers, of small motor vehicle undercarriages having sets of attachable implements. In addition, it will be necessary to create a network of rental points, where each individual desiring to do so, will be able to obtain an item of miniature equipment required

by him for carrying out work in an orchard or garden. The individual will be required to make a payment for this rental service.

R. Arkhipov
Veteran of the Great Patriotic War
Keyla, Estonian SSR

It is my opinion that the production of such small machines will not pose any special difficulties. This will not require the construction of new plants, but only improved use of the capabilities at those enterprises which are producing related products.

V. Koshel'kov
Economist
Saratov

7026
CSO: 1800

TAJIKS, UZBEKS, TURKMENS COORDINATE PARTY PLANS

Tashkent HAQIQATI UZBEKISTAN in Tajiki 22 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by S. Tatibaev, director of the inter-republican course for raising party and soviet workers' proficiency: "Educational Trends Given Shape"]

[Text] Time and the wide range of current obligations of the Communist establishment place greater demands than before upon the leading cadres. Therefore in the Tashkent Party Higher School's inter-republican courses for raising party and soviet workers' proficiency, where each year more than 700 leading party and soviet cadres and journalists from Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan, raise their own proficiency, constant care and attention is to be given, before all lectures, to the improvement and completion of every educational trend, to the search for new ways to raise output and quality and to the attainment of a high ideological-theoretical and scientific-methodological level in the professions.

It must be said that in most of the general lectures theoretical problems of mass progress are given meaning in relation to active members of the Communist establishment. This is made possible, above all, through the enthusiasm of a committee of highly proficient lecturers among whom are Tashkent's scholars and principal teachers at Tashkent's Higher Party School and the city's other schools.

In the work of the course the close connection between theory and practice and the complex relationships of the theoretical lecture problems are analyzed primarily through the active participation of responsible party and soviet workers and workers in ministries and offices.

Regarding various leadership problems of the party and the national economy and political and organizational work among the masses for example, during the last school year alone course auditors included Advisor to the Propoganda Branch of the CPSU Central Committee G. A. Kutorzhevskii, acting director of the Science and Universities branch of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee I. Melushev, Chief of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan SSR I. B. Usmankhuchaev, Secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee A. A. Khochaev, Branch Director of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee T. R. Abdushukurov, Acting Chief of the Presidium of the Tajikistan Supreme Soviet H. Z. Zarifova and many others.

Writers and responsible newspaper and journal workers of the republic and the oblast, H. F. Timofeev, M. Koriev, I. Sulaimanov and P. I. Yastrebov, read lectures for a group of journalists.

In the lectures general problems of progressive socialist masses, Soviet economic progress, perfection of the economic mechanism, increase in the yield of mass production and quality of work, the external policy of the Communist Party, world progress today and revolutionary methods are broadly explained. Together with the enthusiasm of the highly proficient lecture committee we take under careful consideration the possibility of use by lecturers of technical means which would be effective in expediting instruction. Such lectures as "The Communist Party--the Faculty of Leadership and Guidance of the Soviet Masses", "Development of the Socialist and Class Structure of the Soviet Masses at the Present Stage", "Further Progress of the Material-Technical Basis of the Soviet Economy", "Raising the Yield of Production and the Quality of Work--the Most Important and Complex Part of the Party Economic Structure" are delivered via technical means of instruction.

As a rule we pay great attention to organizing instruction as individually appropriate. Instruction for auditors in the courses is organized in accordance with their experience, business and profession. For example, in a group of acting directors of village rayons concerned with agriculture, responsible workers of Supreme Soviet presidiums of the republic councils of Ministers and oblast acting directors give lectures. Among these republic Deputy Minister of Agriculture F. Amonov has lectured on the subject "Current Problems of Progressive Agriculture in the Republic", Director of the republic's Economic Research Institute of the State Planning Office V. Osminin has lectured on the subject "A New Stage in Perfecting the Economic Mechanism", and (SANIIRI) Director V. Dukhovniy has lectured on "The Present Condition and Perspective of Progress of Water Management in the Republics of Central Asia". Examples of other occupations proceed along the same lines.

In the instructional plan for the group of acting city directors and city rayon directors concerned with cultural problems we considered it consistent with our goals for responsible workers of Supreme Soviet presidiums, republic Councils of Ministers and acting directors to undertake such lectures as "The Party and Public Organizations of Workers", "Soviet Legislation on Marriage and the Family", "Concerning the Work of the Commission on Affairs of Minors", and in groups of second secretaries of rayon party committees for responsible workers of republic Communists Party Central Committees and oblast party committees to undertake such lectures as the following: "Scientific Relations in the Work of the Party" and "The Role of Scientific-Technical News in the National Economy".

In accordance with the advice of the training and methodology branch of the Institute of Speciality Refinement of the Academy of Sociological Sciences of the CPSU Central Committee, lectures, listed below, teaching party economic strategy and problems of fruitfully raising mass production and quality of work to a higher level have been included in the instructional plan for groups of rayon and city newspaper writers, acting writers, responsible secretaries and directors of branches of republic and oblast newspapers: "The Basic Assumptions

of the Party Agrarian Policy in the Present Stage", "The July (1978) Plenum Concerning the Future Progress of Agriculture in the USSR", "Future Improvement of Planning and Promulgation of New Rules for Managing the Economy--The Most Important Economic and Political Task" and "Socialist Competition and the Movement for Communistic Labor Relations in the Present Stage".

The decision taken by the CPSU Central Committee "Concerning Hereafter Improving Ideological, Political and Educational Work" included the very important condition of also improving the activities of the system of courses, especially relating to ideological preparation of party and soviet cadres. We attach great fundamental importance to the study of this party document. For example, in a group of party committee secretaries of village rayons concerned with ideology, before presenting the seminar on "Ways of Increasing the Output of Ideological Work of Party Organizations in the Present Stage", an introduction to the above decision was arranged.

Opportunities for practical observation are arranged with the auditors individually. One of these opportunities was set up at the Tashkent Oblast Party Committee. The secretary of the oblast party committee, A. M. Khojaev, and the Director of the Office of Political Education, Z. I. Konopko, appeared before the auditors.

We give urgent attention and consideration to the intelligent formation of the auditors' self-instruction. It should be mentioned that before each seminar, as a rule, a meeting on teaching methodology is held for those who will be in charge of such seminars. At this meeting literature is recommended for self-study by the auditors. During the course a theoretical introduction stressing the importance of the auditors' self-instruction is presented in the form of useful instruction based on the books of L. I. Brezhnev, "Small Earth" [Zamin-i khurd], "That It May Be Established" [Barkararshavi], "Virgin Land" [Zamin-i navkar] and "Current Problems of Ideological Work of the CPSU"; and on the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "Concerning the Future Completion of the Economic Mechanism and the Duties of Organ of the Party and State", and "Concerning Improvement of Planning and Strengthening the Effect of the Economic Mechanism and Increasing Production Output and the Work Quality".

One of the opportunities for practical observation arranged for deputy chiefs of village rayons concerned with agricultural affairs was in the Syr Daria Rayon party committee. The rayon leaders told the auditors something of planning the work of the Rayon Soviet of Peoples' Deputies and organizing the executive supervision of decisions of the higher organs as well as decisions of their own.

Familiarization of the auditors with experience of party and soviet work is thus extended in activities relating to advisory experience. For example, in a group of party rayon committee secretaries who are engaged in ideological affairs everyone's positive disposition was assured by the presentation of the Tajik SSR Regari Rayon Party Committee Secretary N. Hassanova on the subject "Complex Experience in Implementing Communist Training Based on the Decision of the CPSU Central Committee 'Concerning Future Improvement of Ideological, Political and Training Work'", and by the presentation of the Party Committee Secretary of Uychii Rayon, Namangon Oblast, G. Muhammadjanov.

For every group in the course a plan of ourside class activities is compiled. During their period of study the auditors, according to their business and professions, visit the Tashkent branch of the Central V. I. Lenin Museum, successful demonstrations of the national economy of the republic, the Turkestan Military District Museum, the Tashkent television studio, the publishing house of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, scientific research institutes, theaters and concert halls of the city.

Our courses are a recognized center for preparing and increasing the leadership specialization of cadres for all areas of Central Asia, and the courses of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, and the Tashkent, Samarkand and Fergana district party committees are within our system. For this reason we consider that our main duty should be to extend methodological assistance to those courses and the means of generally circulating the best work experiences. Instructional and methodological bureaus concerned with collecting instructive organizational experience of leading cadres have laid the foundation of these courses and are carrying out this task.

Through the capacity of the resident teachers of the higher party schools of Tashkent and the workers in instructional and methodological bureaus, texts of lectures, lecture plans, methodological recommendations and other such things are sent regularly to local areas.

With the aim, furthermore, of perfecting the course work the ideas and desires of the auditors in every group are being studied as a way of broadening inquiry.

Enthusiastic, exciting and responsible work is at hand. The duties of the Communist Establishment are placing many demands upon the leading cadres.

9737
CSO: 1810

REGIONAL

MINSK GORKOM CONFERENCE NOTES SERIOUS LEADERSHIP PROBLEMS

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 17 Dec 80 p 2

[Article by P. Sutkalenko, special correspondent, SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA: "To the Heart of the Problem"]

[Excerpts] The outstanding results seen in the Minsk economy were analyzed in the account summary of the Belorussian Communist Party [BCP] gorkom delivered by first secretary G.G. Bartoshevich; also in delegates' reports, from the perspective of existing reserves and capabilities, and taking into account the present stage of social development and the requirements and tasks this entails in each working collective individually, as presented to the CC CPSU October (1980) Plenum. Discussion at the conference avoided self-flattery, and regarded past successes as the springboard for a further, more feverish upsurge in all branches of the economy, science and culture. Conference deliberation, tough and business-like, dealt with unsolved problems, with improving forms and methods of the party's authority over all aspects of industrial activity and social life.

The gorkom and BCP raykoms and primary organizations failed to stabilize, to achieve qualitative and quantitative growth in the production output of each enterprise, a fact which adversely affected the mean indicators of urban economic development. Twenty nine enterprises have not been fulfilling their five-year plan quotas for growth in production volume and productive labor; many of these systematically thwart plan fulfillment according to the products list and fail to honor commitments in delivery of goods to consumers. In just this current year of the five-year plan, shortfalls amounting to over 60 million rubles in contracted liabilities were experienced. In Oktyabr'skiy, Sovetskiy, Frunzenskiy and Tsentral'nyy Rayons, growth in productive labor failed to generate an increase in production volume. This shows first of all that certain economic managers have not demonstrated the required perserverance in effecting technical re-equipment of their enterprises, or production mechanization and automation, on the basis of exploiting recent achievements in science and engineering. This year, for example, the increase in level of technology produced only 55.2 percent aggregate growth in productive labor; even less in Leninskiy and Moskovskiy Rayons. The proportion of workers engaged in manual labor over the course of the five-year plan decreased by 10 percent, instead of the 20-25 percent originally envisioned. About 60 percent of the work force is engaged in ancillary production.

The machine shift coefficient has been reduced. A number of reconstructed and rebuilt pieces are contributing considerably less to production output than was

envisioned according to plans or norms. In the "Minskpivprom" conglomerate, for example, new production capacities were only 50 percent utilized.

"Our mill has been justly criticized in the report," stated N.P. Golovkina, weaver in a large fine-cloth mill. "Indeed, a serious lag in implementing the production program was allowed at the start of the five-year plan. Over the past two years our collective has been achieving stable results, winning distinction in socialist competition among branch enterprises. But we can't relax now - it still frequently happens that we have to stand idle, due to a lack of materials and raw materials, then we've got to rush to make ends meet, as they say. This brings about both material and moral detriment. The time has come for the BCP gorkom to provide a qualitatively new base for all enterprise production activity, so that the enterprises are engaged in smooth-functioning, well-coordinated work throughout the entire year."

L.A. Smolyakova, fitter in a motor vehicle plant and secretary of the shop party organization, commented: "Introducing team organization of labor will help us a great deal in attaining qualitatively new levels in production development. Good results are being achieved where activities are set up on this principle. But for some reason we still see sluggishness and overcaution in introducing this system, and this will prove extremely detrimental. The BCP gorkom has the obligation of monitoring this effort on a day-to-day basis, treating it as one of the principles for shop organizations and party groups."

In solving the problems of production intensification and in accomplishing first of all the major task in this regard--to ensure growth in productive labor--scientists, engineers and builders have not come close to doing everything they can. There are branch-level scientific research organizations and planning organizations that don't always take into account bottlenecks when developing plans and enacting economic agreements; sometimes they are diverted from practical demands and economy-oriented tasks. We often see instances where experienced specialists are loaded down with paperwork, compiling information and accounts and busy with other things they shouldn't be concerned with. Naturally all of this affects the output of goods and, in the final analysis, negatively effects industry functioning. In the current five-year plan there was considerable decline in the annual economic effect of introducing new technology calculated per engineering/technical worker in the "Udarnik" clockworks plant and ceramic works, in the conglomerate imeni Krupskaya and at the dairy farm enterprises.

In 1975, at the electrical engineering plant imeni Kozlov, a department comprised of 175 specialists was established for an automated system of production management. What did they contribute? Practically nothing. In five years they worked on only seven projects, and not a single one of them was brought into practical use in its entirety.

A. Ya. Vysotskiy, director of the 11th National Metal Bearing Plant, emphasized: "There are directors' councils functioning in every part of the city. I had the honor of heading one in Zavodskiy rayon. It should be noted that an active attitude on their part greatly assists us in being managers, in being at what is referred to as the core or progress; it helps us to generalize and adopt for our use the best experience in organization of industrial activity. Unfortunately I do not know my colleagues in other rayons--for some reason the BCP gorkom doesn't coordinate the activity of directors' councils or bring up common city problems. To put it figuratively they're cooking in their own sauce."

The speaker and delegates devoted particular attention to an analysis of consumer goods production. It was noted that, along with certain achievements in this important sector, major shortages still remain. The matter of constantly improving production output and increasing reliability and longevity in this regard has disappeared from view. And it is no accident that at such enterprises as the Association Imeni Krupskaya, the worsted textiles mill and the motorcycle plant, many of the products have lost their stamp of quality. As before, complaints and requests for refunds are received on clocks, television sets, radios and refrigerators--items certified as highest quality.

In capital construction many other unresolved problems remain, especially in matters of management and production organization. Many construction team chiefs, engineering and technical personnel fail to exert any perceptible influence on production; they are unable to properly organize the workers' labor, develop their initiative, or foster a deep sense of responsibility for accomplishing the assigned mission. This applies first and foremost to the managing staff of the fourth trust of the "Minskpromstroy" conglomerate, which, instead of fulfilling official obligations efficiently and coordinating the activities of services within their jurisdiction and exercising proper authority and supervision over construction progress, are preoccupied with petty guardianship of subordinates and often they take over for them.

"Without a doubt," admitted A.M. Glamazdin, head of the "Minskstroy" group of enterprises, "a lot of shortages and errors occur in the building trade where construction team chiefs are to blame. But it's not only that. As before, we still haven't gotten rid of wanton practices in the planning for project erection; as before, resources and materials are scattered about; sometimes impractical jobs are completed where we quite knowingly doom an organization to rush work and 'all hands' jobs." Our times urgently demand an improvement in the organizational framework of the construction teams in major enterprises; currently this is a long way from conforming with the scope of the tasks being accomplished.

Matters that stood out at the conference included questions of party leadership in our many-sided urban way of life especially in forming a new man and more completely satisfying his spiritual and material needs. Delegates stressed that the BCP gorkom was paying a great deal of attention to further developing the style of leadership and was continually striving to bring the forms and methods of organization and political work in all elements of the city party organization into keeping with the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent resolutions of plenums of the party Central Committee. A great deal of significance was attached to generalizing and disseminating constructive experience in party work, to analyzing the state of affairs in the outlying areas, to developing and introducing a systematic approach to solving current problems. As a result, the BCP raykoms have become better versed in picking out the crucial issues for practical work; they've begun to react more forcefully to shortages and exert more effective influence in intensifying production and educating people.

At the same time it was rightfully stressed that the BCP gorkom and raykoms failed to show the required sense of urgency and consistency in establishing a business-like and creative environment in all party organizations; at times they would be too tolerant with managers who poorly oversaw their designated sectors. Many good decisions were not supported by organization work.

A.N. Vakhtin, first secretary of the Sovetskiy BCP raykom asserted: "The greatest merit of the BCP gorkom lies in the judicious conduct of Leninist policy with respect to party organization personnel. But it should be alarming to us that we don't always make a principled assessment of those workers who are slipping up; even worse, we frequently 'shuffle' this kind of person from one management position to another. There are many talented and capable production organizers in the city's party organization and these are the very people we should count on in resolving the issues that concern working personnel."

As before, the way our party committees run things still involves mounds of paperwork and a striving to adopt as many resolutions and enactments as possible. The effectiveness of decisions is reduced as a result; the edge is taken off monitoring compliance with them. Analysis has shown that, in 1978 and 1979, 295 various enactments were adopted by BCP raykom bureaus. Of these, only a third were carried to their logical conclusion. This shows that party committees sometimes pay the greatest respect to form and not to content. Such a situation is most often encountered in activities of the Sovetskiy, Zavodskiy and Leninskiy Raykoms of the BCP. The delegates, V.G. Galko and E.V. Vorontsov, party committee secretaries of the tractor plant and the "Integral" conglomerate; A.I. Yermolkevich, depot locomotive engineer and chairman of the union shop committee; V.N. Dragovets first secretary of the Komsomol gorkom, among others have stated quite correctly that the party committees and primary organizations should do everything they can to develop and implement the most effective forms of organizational activity and supervision, forms which would best provide for a close interrelationship between monitoring accomplishment of decisions reached and providing for a high degree of discipline in execution.

9768
CSO: 1800

ESTONIAN TRADE UNION PLENUM HELD

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 19 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] The 10th Plenum of the Estonian Council of Trade Unions was convened in Tallin on 18 December.

Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau member L. Lentsman, Chairman of the Estonian Council of Trade Unions, gave a report "On Republic Trade-Union Organization Tasks in Carrying Out the Resolutions of the October (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum as Presented in the Speech by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

An appropriate resolution was adopted on the question under discussion.

The plenum approved the 1981 trade-union budget. Kh. Engel', deputy chief of the finance department of the Estonian SSR Trade Union Council, gave a report on this question.

The 1981 republic state social insurance budget was then approved. K. Tambur, chief of the social insurance department of the Estonian SSR Trade Union Council, reported on it.

We were informed as to work done by the Estonian SSR Trade Union Council Presidium since the 9th Plenum. The report was given by R. Butel', Secretary of Estonian Council of Trade Unions.

Participating in the presidium's work were E. Saya, first deputy chief of the party organizational work department of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, and L. Tammevyali, first deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Gosplan.

The plenum noted with great satisfaction that the republic took a new step forward in its economic and social development in the 10th Five-Year Plan, as did the entire country. The well-being of the workers was improved even more. And the trade unions made their own contribution to all this.

L. Lentsman said, "the resolutions of the October (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the Plenum are of fundamental importance to each trade union organization, each trade union committee, each trade union worker and activist. They are obligated to analyze thoroughly and self-critically the activity of all trade union links, to make their work even more business-like and concrete.

Together with all other Soviet people, republic workers have been tremendously inspired by the resolutions of the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech, the law "On the State Social and Economic Development Plan for the USSR in 1981" adopted by the 4th USSR Supreme Soviet Session and the "Basic Directions of USSR Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and Through 1989" drafted by the CPSU Central Committee for the 26th CPSU Congress, those speaking in the debates and Comrade Lentsman said.

A. Karro, a driving instructor in "Tartuavtotrans" association, G. Kalbin, chairman of the "Krengol'skaya manufaktura" combine's trade union committee, R. Il'ves, director of "Standard" scientific-production furniture association in Tallin, R. Toykka, an open-pit excavator operator at "Narvskiy" mine, and others told of the glorious labor efforts of their own collectives in the 10th Five-Year Plan, of the struggle for a worthy greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress.

The speeches emphasized that not all trade union organizations are struggling in a business-like manner to improve work efficiency and quality, are sometimes slow in disseminating leading experience and in revealing and using reserves. We know how much attention is being paid in our plans to meeting the demand for consumer goods, but such enterprises as "Eesti Kaabel'" plant and the "Prompribor" and "Estremrybflot" associations have even decreased their production of cultural, personal and household items this year. And trade union organizations share the blame for this.

We should more actively introduce collective forms of labor organization, and foremost the brigade contract, and develop even more widely the movement to "Work Without Laggers."

The struggle for efficiency and quality anticipates that we will persistently reveal and use reserves. The chairman of the republic committee of the trade union of workers in electric power plants and electrical engineering industry, O. Nymmemees, thinks trade union organizations are obligated to pay more attention to the struggle for economy and thrift, including saving electric power. The deputy chairman of the republic scientific and technical society, V. Khirs, reported on the broad scope of activity of innovators. She said trade union organizations must do what they can to help increase the creative activeness of inventors and efficiency experts.

The food program will be an integral part of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Its measures will be worked out and implemented with the most active participation of the trade unions. L. Kyrb, chairman of the Rakvereskiy Rayon committee of the agricultural workers' trade union, noted that one of the central tasks of rural trade union organizations is to facilitate successful wintering of livestock in light of the recent decree by the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee.

Work on strengthening labor discipline should be done considerably more effectively. Not everything is in order everywhere in this matter. Instances of absenteeism, tardiness and leaving work early are by no means isolated. This fact was brought up at the plenum: on "Varbola" sovkhoz in Raplaskiy Rayon, the number of working days lost due to absences increased over three-fold as compared with last year. Does this not indicate poor educational work by the trade union organization?

R. Levo, chief engineer at "Estelektroset'stroy" trust of the Estonian SSR's Main Production Administration for Power Engineering and Electrification, and A. Sepp, chairman

of the republic committee of the trade union of chemical and petrochemical industry workers, spoke on the importance of increasing the effectiveness of socialist competition. The necessity of increasing the role of collective agreements, ensuring unconditional implementation of all measures outlined in them, was also pointed out.

All workers are gratified by the party's great concern for the welfare of the people. In the 10th Five-Year Plan, large sums were spent in our republic to develop trade, personal services, public health and education. At the same time, the available opportunities are not being fully used. A number of enterprises and ministries did not cope with the housing construction plan. As a result, funds which would have covered the construction of upwards of 150,000 square meters of housing were not used in 1976-1979. Speakers at the plenum said trade union committees must increase their demandingness of economic leaders for carrying out social development plans.

Much attention was paid to further improving working conditions and labor protection.

Lentsman and those speaking in the debates, including E. Kaas, chairman of the republic committee of the trade union of workers in education, the higher school and scientific institutions, and others, focused attention on questions associated with purposeful organizational and ideological-educational work by trade union organizations, especially among the rising generation. The communist up-bringing of young people is a task of great state importance, and it is the duty of trade union organizations to take a most active part in it, in involving the community at large in this work.

The Plenum of the Estonian Trade Union Council wholly and fully approved the decree of the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the theses and conclusions presented in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech and accepted them for execution and as an unswerving guide.

The most important task of republic trade union organizations is to participate actively in explaining and propagandizing among the workers materials from the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the 4th USSR Supreme Soviet Session, and the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th Party Congress.

Trade union committees are instructed to make the basis of their activity mobilizing workers for successful fulfillment of higher obligations in honor of the forthcoming party congress, for organizing socialist competition to overfulfill assignments for the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The Plenum of the Estonian Trade Union Council assured the CPSU Central Committee that the trade union organizations and all workers in Soviet Estonia will, under the leadership of party organizations, successfully conclude the 10th Five-Year Plan, greet the 26th Party Congress in a worthy manner, and fulfill and overfulfill the 1981 assignments.

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NEED TO COMBAT MUSLIM INFLUENCE IN RSFSR

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 1, Jan 81 signed to press 11 Dec 80 pp 46-48

[Article by Dmitriy Bezuglyy*: "From the Position of a Fighter"]

[Text] The Checheno-Ingushet party organization has devoted a great deal of energy to international indoctrination of the workers. The newspaper GROZNENSKIY RABOCHIY has also been aiding in this work, endeavoring to profoundly and thoroughly show the enormous changes which have occurred in the Northern Caucasus during the years of Soviet power, and to describe the enormous attention which the Communist Party has given to carrying out Lenin's nationality policy in our mountainous region.

There are abundant materials for this. The names of S. M. Kirov and G. K. Ordzhonikidze are linked with the history of the republic. V. I. Lenin directly gave great assistance to the mountain peoples. He closely watched the Groznyy oil fields and repeatedly pointed to the need to accelerate their development. He signed letters and telegrams which announced the allocating of money subsidies, materials and food to the Chechen and Ingush villages, and this was no simple matter in those difficult and hardship-ridden times.

The mountaineer workers responded to the leader with ardent affection and filial gratitude for his paternal concern. In April 1920, an unique gift--a train loaded with oil products--was sent from Groznyy to Moscow addressed to Vladimir Il'ich [Lenin]. In expressing their gratitude to the leader, the Groznyy oil workers enrolled him as an honorary drilling rig foreman. And when the republic was visited by M. I. Kalinin, they presented him with a resort pass for Vladimir Il'ich and an invitation for treatment at the local resort of Goryachevodsk.

Many of the cited facts were first published on the pages of GROZNENSKIY RABOCHIY back in those distant revolutionary times. During the Lenin jubilee year, the editors decided to recall them, and they were added facets to the story of the great social and economic changes which occurred in the autonomous republic. The editors endeavored in literally every issue to bring in the subject of Lenin's nationality policy and the ideas of socialist internationalism. The newspaper runs a number of permanent headings devoted to international and patriotic indoctrination.

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* Dmitriy Karnil'yevich Bezuglyy was born in 1930. He finished the Tadzhik State University and the Higher Party School under the CPSU Central Committee. Since 1953, he has worked in the press on the newspapers KOMSOMOLETS TADZHIKISTANA and TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA. He has worked as an editor on SOVETSKAYA KARAKALPAKIYA and NAMANGANSKAYA PRAVDA. Since 1973, has been the editor of GROZNENSKIY RABOCHIY.

The monthly column "Fraternity" shows the great, creative force of the Leninist friendship of peoples using concrete examples from history and today's reality.

The newspaper writes about the everyday working life of the multinational collectives and about the Soviet way of life. In one of the columns the newspaper described the small piedmont aul [village] of Kobi where the representatives of 15 nationalities live in friendship and work in a situation of true collectivism. This village has given the republic scores of teachers, physicians and agricultural specialists.

Proletarian internationalism is constantly manifested in our daily life, and the journalists are endeavoring to more fruitfully use those instances which it provides. In Groznyy Vietnamese youths are learning the profession of oil workers. The editors devoted one of the columns to the visitors from this heroic country and their Soviet mentors. Bulgarian workers and specialists are working side by side with Soviet people in building the oil and gas refinery and other projects in the republic. Two columns in GROZNENSKIY RABOCHIY have described this collaboration. The contest "Our Friend Bulgaria" has also aided in propagandizing the ideas of proletarian internationalism.

Hungarian subjects hold a large place in the newspaper. Checheno-Ingushetia and Komarom County in Hungary are sister-regions. They often exchange delegations. Many enterprises and farms have concluded agreements on a socialist competition between themselves. We widely reported on the visit of the special "Friendship Train" from our republic to Hungary, and have repeatedly published articles and sketches on the fraternal country.

After an overseas trip, the journalists of GROZNENSKIY RABOCHIY without fail share their impressions with their readers. For example, we have printed essays and reports from Cuba, Romania and Mongolia. These have provided extensive coverage on the life in the fraternal countries and their achievements in building socialism. We view such articles as an integral part of the international indoctrination of the workers.

It has become a good tradition of systematically putting out joint issues of the newspapers of Kabardino-Balkaria, Dagestan, Northern Osetia and Checheno-Ingushetia. The last joint issue which was published in August told how the workers of the four republics are standing the shock watch in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress.

All the autonomous republics of the Northern Caucasus are competing with each other. Once a quarter GROZNENSKIY RABOCHIY describes the results of the labor rivalry, in publishing special columns with economic reviews, statistical excerpts and diagrams which give a visual notion of the development of the various economic sectors in the neighboring republics. The competition is a school of friendship of the peoples. And naturally the newspaper always gives top priority to the materials on the competition.

The problems of morals and morality are broad and diverse. The letters to the editors and the observations of reporters have provided an abundance of facts, events, phenomena and human actions, the analysis of which on the moral level is providing ever new subjects for articles. It is important to select the most important ones without disregarding the acute problems. Moreover, these must be raised, negative facts must be assessed and the community focused on eliminating them. At the

All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers, M. A. Suslov said: "Any manifestations of passivity by the press organs are intolerable because in our life there still exist many unsolved problems, shortcomings and sometimes even abnormal phenomena which run contrary to the essence of the socialist way of life. Soviet people encounter all of this--both on the job and in everyday life. And if a press organ wishes to be respected among its readers and if the reporters are wondering how they are carrying out the professional mission, they cannot and must not forget the need to systematically raise the questions which are stirring the public, they must aim directly at the oversights and shortcomings and support the new and the progressive. In precisely this way the press can act successfully as the militant organizer and indoctrinator of the masses, thus raising the energy of the workers to surmount the difficulties and shortcomings and to carry out the diverse tasks of communist construction." And this is precisely how we are proceeding.

Here is an example. In Checheno-Ingushetia, absenteeism is widespread with a significant portion of the population departing in the summer to the other republics in order to work. In part we ourselves are to blame that we are unable to interest the people in working at home and don't create the necessary conditions for them, although there is always enough work, particularly in construction. And by the way, people leave most often for other construction sites. But the problem is that often the fathers and mothers in seeking more income take their children off to work. The children are taken out of school early in the spring and they are late for school in the autumn. And the children return from such trips with their own money. And they often develop a taste for alcohol and begin to smoke. And if they are not completely expelled from school, they only make a half-hearted effort to study.

In the article "Ruble Pedagogics," the newspaper started a thorough discussion of this negative phenomenon in the life of the republic. To protect the children against this free-and-easy attitude is to protect them against a pernicious influence.

Or such as question as this. There was a time when certain families saved on even the most essential things in order to save up money for a car. The car became a sort of standard of respectability for the family. Now, with the general rise in the standard of living, others have begun to follow a different fashion--namely to build a house of 15-20 rooms to outdo their neighbors, the relatives and their friends. Just look at us! Naturally it is not so simple to build such a giant. There is not enough money nor enough building materials, and it is not easy to obtain a building permit. However, they do obtain the materials and are given a permit. And for what? Who needs these princely palaces? Is this not a relapse into philistinism which was brought up in the report of L. I. Brezhnev at the 25th CPSU Congress? The paper posed the question in this manner and received a large number of reader replies which affirmed this viewpoint. An article was published entitled "Such Arithmetic" about the construction of two-story residences with 400 square meters of housing space. By the way, the building of such a house in Sunzhenskiy Rayon consumed a large portion of the funds of the entire construction repair administration and which had been allocated to repair the apartments of all the inhabitants of the rayon.

Of course, it is essential to show that negative phenomena are alien to the nature of a socialist society and that individual examples and instances when parasitic influences flourish are the result of their mimicry and adaptability, and the ability for a certain time to wrap unsuspecting persons around their finger. With all the

force of critical zeal it is essential to more boldly unmask the swindlers, idlers and money-grabbers so that no one would have the slightest doubt of the hostile attitude to these elements which are alien to our system and to its ideals.

Often in such articles the paper resorts to the tested method of a contrasting of opposites. About 2 years ago, we began a heading "A Position in Life Which we Accept and Which we Reject." Usually in 3-4 columns we publish a number of materials, in the upper part telling about positive phenomena and about the heroic, self-sacrificing deeds of our remarkable contemporaries and their labor accomplishments. In the lower part of the article we publish articles about those who by their deeds defame the honor and dignity of the Soviet man and about various amoral manifestations. Here is one of the sets. In the first part we described the mixed nationality marriages in the villages of the republic and of the case when a patient required blood for an operation, and persons representing various nationalities offered it to the physicians. In the lower part of the set, we told of a charlatan priest who deceived unsuspecting persons, playing on their religous feelings.

Or take the following contrast. In the upper part we told about the remarkable production worker Lyuba Dashlukayeva from the Elektroinstrument [Electric Tool] Plant. She took on the obscure laws and rites of the past and emerged the victor. Lyuba is an advanced lathe operator, a social activist and a person of high moral aspirations and ideals. Below there was the story of how containers had been broken into on a siding between Groznyy and Gudermes stations, with valuable materials being stolen. In following up the leads in the case, the police found the perpetrators. They were Batalov and Magomadov, workers from the Kalinovskiy Sovkhoz. By preliminary agreement they had involved two minors in committing the crime. The criminal group had made off with goods valued at several thousand rubles. Systematic drunkenness and a dissolute way of life had brought Batalov and Magomadov to the prisoner's bench. They had violated labor discipline, they were absent without leave, but they got away with it. Both the administration and the community figured that they were young and would settle down. And if you try to "force things," then they leave the farm altogether, and the sovkhoz is short of tractor drivers. But no one wondered just where Batalov and Magomadov got the money to drink. The criminals received their just punishment. And incidentally, for the full crime, for contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

An important subject for the paper is atheistic indoctrination. A significant part of the public in our republic is still under the sway of the Moslem religion and its reactionary traditions. In utilizing this influence and in playing on religious and nationalistic feelings, some priests and sectarians fan religious fanaticism and hostility between the nationalities, and they endeavor to keep such tribal vestiges as the blood fued, mutual guarantee and the reduced status of women in society. Things reached the point where, under the influence of religious "authorities," certain fanatics slighted teachers and other representatives of the intelligentsia from the Russian and other nationalities. This was angrily described in the article by the Republic Minister of Justice I. Albastov "With an Open Heart and Bad Language." This caused a broad response among our readers.

Each year Checheno-Ingushetia receives hundreds of graduates from the pedagogical, medical and other VUZes. Many of them must work in the remote mountain settlements. As a rule, the authorities and the local inhabitants receive the representatives of the fraternal republics warmly and cordially. For example, in Nozhay-Yurtovskiy

Rayon, traditional festivities are organized on their arrival, and much is done so that the young specialists receive housing and are provided with fuel for the winter and food.

Their work is highly regarded. More than once GROZNENSKIY RABOCHIY has told about Anna Vladimirovna Stoyanova, a teacher of Russian nationality who has worked more than 25 years in a mountain settlement. She has been awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

"My Heart is in the Mountains" is the title of an article about the teacher in the village of Guni, Vera Alekseyevna Tulupova. She came to Chechen-Ingushetia in 1966. One "tour of duty" was over, and then another, but Vera Alekseyevna did not leave the land she had fallen in love with. She became close friends with the inhabitants of the village who were industrious, courageous mountain folk who responded to kindness. Many of her students have gotten on their feet due to her concern and efforts.

A majority of the materials on the lively work of the rural teachers, physicians and librarians is published by the paper under the heading "The Member of the Intelligentsia in the Countryside." The main theme here is the struggle for man, for his ideological growth, so that communist convictions become the norm of his life, labor and conduct.

But it is precisely in the countryside that the religious obscurantists are still active. For this reason, the headings "Atheists on the Offensive!" "Battle Against Vestiges!" "Against Sectarian Illegality," and "Tribune of the Atheist" are still run by the paper. Here are found articles by party and soviet workers, stories by scientists telling about scientific atheistic propaganda, by persons who have broken with religion, and by those for whom the clerical obscurantists have spoiled or are endeavoring to spoil the happiness of a secular life.

In debunking the religious "authorities" and the leaders of all sorts of sects, in showing their antisocial, nationalistic nature, and the fallaciousness of the Moslem and Christians beliefs which justify the obscure rites and traditions of the past, and in criticizing some party committees, soviets and administrative bodies for a tolerant attitude to the violators of legislation concerning religious cults, the paper has assumed an activist, offensive position in the struggle for the minds and hearts of people and purging them of the spiritual narcotic. We also write about the antipopular and anti-Soviet as well as the nationalistic aspirations of the clergy in the various periods of the struggle to build socialism.

Some might wonder whether it is worth rehashing the past. It is. Here is an example. Comparatively recently, several years ago, in the mountains of Chechen-Ingushetia one of the very fascist supporters who during the war years had tried to stab Soviet power in the back was killed in a shootout with members of the MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs]. This bandit, Khasukha Magomadov, was responsible for the lives of 40 persons--communists, Komsomol members and activists in Sovetskiy Rayon. GROZNENSKIY RABOCHIY told about this in an article "Under the Protection of the Koran" (the bandit had worn a miniature Koran on his chest as an amulet or charm).

How could it happen that for more than 30 years, even in the forests and mountains, but near us, on well-known territory, there roamed an uncaptured Nazi epigone, sowing death and terror and disposing of persons who were not to his liking?

The whole question was one of mutual guarantee, was how the paper answered the question. Many knew of the criminal, but concealed him, feeling that it was a disgrace to turn in anyone to the authorities, even a murderer. This meant to violate the etiquette of mountain hospitality and to put oneself in a bad light. In other instances the bandit forced persons to swear on the Koran that they would not betray him.

Mutual guarantee has been sanctified by religion and its influence, I repeat, is still rather strong in our republic.

In unmasking the harm and fallaciousness of religious ideology and its clergy who try to maintain all the old and obsolete in the everyday life of the indigenous population by playing on the religious and national feelings of people, the paper helps the oblast party organization to indoctrinate the people in a spirit of the secular ideals of communist morality.

"Not Religious Fraternity but International Friendship" was the title of the article by Kh. Bokov, chairman of the Presidium of the Republic Supreme Soviet. The title of the article reflects an entire area in the activities of the paper. It is not religion that unites and unifies people, but rather the insurmountable force of proletarian internationalism. It unites and inspires by the great ideals of communism. By the ideals for which the glorious son of the Chechen people, Hero of the Soviet Union Khanpash Nuradilov, the defender of Stalingrad who destroyed over 900 Nazis with his machinegun, laid down his life. By the ideals which guide the lathe operator at the Elektroinstrument Plant in Narzanov, the Ingush, Mussa Dzarmotov, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in his daily life, or the Russian worker, the senior operator at the Groznyy Oil Refinery imeni V. I. Lenin, Hero of Socialist Labor, Nikolay Vedernikov, or the thousands of other remarkable production workers who at present have set the shock watch in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress and whose names embellish the paper's articles, sketches and reports.

In the contents of every issue, the paper tries to stress that these ideals will be victorious the sooner the position of each Soviet person becomes more active, and the more stubbornly and effectively the struggle is waged to carry out the plans of communist construction and to properly greet our party's congress.

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CENTRAL ASIANS DEFY MUSLIM MUSICAL PROSCRIPTIONS

Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 11, Nov 80 pp 30-32

/Article by A. Dzhumayev: "Eternally Vital Music"/

/Text/ The complex history of the interrelationships between Islam and music has been established in numerous fetwas--decrees by the Muslim clergy--, as well as in works by theologians with regard to the Shariat, in various works by other theologians, in certain historical chronicles, and other sources. In studying this history one can state the following with confidence: Islam and music were always inimical to each other. The preachers and Muslim scholars recognized what kind of danger lay hidden within music, arousing a love of the secular life. The interrelationships between Islam and music in the 10th century was convincingly and precisely described by one of the authors of the medieval encyclopedia entitled, "Missives of the 'Pure Brothers'."[1]

"But the reason for which in certain juridical statutes of the prophets (peace be unto them) a prohibition was made against music lies in the fact that people were having recourse to music not for the purpose for which it was being used by wise men but for the sake of diversion and amusement, to incite passions connected with the pleasures and vanity of this world. As an example of verses sung to one scale with similar music we may cite the words of the man who said:

> Take your share of happiness and pleasure,
> For there comes an end to everything, no matter how long its time!

Or the words of the man who said:

> No one has yet come to us and said
> Whether he went to heaven or hell after he was dead.

Take heed then and know the following: most people, having heard such verses as these, begin to think and imagine that there is no pleasure, no blessing, no consolation, no joy outside of the sensuous objects surrounding them, that the utterances of the prophets (peace be unto them) about the blessings of heaven and the pleasures of its inhabitants are fairy tales. that the utterances of wise men about the joys of the world of the spirits, about its superiority and loftiness are lies and deceits which do not correspond to reality, and then these people fall into doubts and confusion."[2]

And so, upon listening to music or songs, people fall into doubts with regard to the truth of the utterances of the prophets. Among the adherents of Islam there were grounds for eradicating music from all spheres of human life, and this is what they did. Music conveyed the beauty, charm, and diversity of life on earth, inflicting a blow on one of Islam's principal dogmatic positions--the doctrine of a world beyond the grave. Music was a symbol of life here on earth--with all its joys and sorrows. The great Omar Khayam openly set forth his own famous triad--wine, a beautiful woman, and music--in opposition to all the blessings of the Muslim paradise, as promised to the faithful after death:

I have no knowledge of who created me,
Whether he fashioned me from the inhabitants of paradise or vile hell.
A cup /of wine/, some food, and a barbat[3]--at the edge of a wheatfield--
If I have these three things, and thou besides, it is paradise enough.

Or the following lines:

I will sell the crowns of the khans and the wreathes of the emperors,
I will sell a turban of kasaba[4] for the sounds of a flute,
The beads of the emissaries of the army of falsehood--
I will sell wholesale for a jug of wine.

The ban on music in Islam did not take shape right away. During the first few centuries of Islam's history there were still no harsh persecutions of music. The Koran contains no ayat which would indicate a prohibition or the undesirability of music in Muslim life or religion. At this time Muslim theologians had not yet worked out a unified point of view on music. For example, Ibn Cina /Avicenna/ (10th century), who treated problems of music several times in his creative work, still did not have to have recourse in his justification to citations from appropriate khadisa, as had to be done by those who defended the rights to music in the Late Middle Ages.

But even then there were theologians who accused Ibn Cina of heresy for such words as these, which are from his renowned "Canon of Medicine": "Among the necessary means for strengthening the nature of babies are the following: first, light rocking, second music and song, sung usually as a lullaby. To the degree that these two things are accepted by the child his predisposition to physical exercise and music. The former relates to the body, and the latter--to the soul."

But even in the first few centuries of Islam its struggle against music had begun. A manuscript source informs us, for example, that in the year 273 of the Hegira (886 A.D.) in certain mosques of the Egyptian capital "The Koran was being sung to various melodies," and this was prohibited by the orthodox authorities of that time.

Concerning the powerful influence of music, undesirable from the viewpoint of orthodox religion, a warning was issued by al-Gazali, a great Muslim philosopher of the 11th century: "Rhythmic, melodic sounds, being commensurate /equal in measure/ are at the same time similar to the marvelous sounds of that other world

(the world beyond the grave--A. D.), and for this reason they arouse in him a desire to listen to them to such a degree that a man himself does not even know what is happening to him."

However, it was impossible to completely abandon music in the religion of Islam. As already mentioned, the preachers fully recognized the power of its emotional effect. Already linked with Pre-Islamic beliefs, it had become a solid part of peoples' lives. Furthermore, the contents of the Koran in and by themselves are, to a considerable degree, extremely prosaic, and they require a definite mastery in performance. Here is what al-Gazali writes about this: "The verses of the Koran do not correspond to the mood of lovers, for they are filled with stories about infidels, along with directives affecting actions by the people of this world here.... And when a reader, for example, reads that from a mother's inheritance only one-sixth should come down /to him/ and one-half goes to his sister, or that a woman, after the death of her husband, must observe iddet (a time period during which widows and divorced women are forbidden to have new marriages--A. D.) for four months and ten days, and so forth, then the flame of divine love will not burn more brightly because of this....."

Understanding that music is ineradicable, Gazali attempts to find a compromise between it and religion, and he calls for music to be utilized for the purpose of arousing an attraction for the "better world," the blessed paradise.

But no matter how much the theoreticians proved that all the beauty and harmony of this world is only a manifestation and reflection of a loftier world, they feared (and not without grounds) that the music would outshine the text and the contents of the preachings, that the listeners would be attracted to the "external aspect of the ritual" and their thoughts would stray from the divine. It was necessary to seek a golden mean. The Muslim lawgivers strictly limited and canonized the presence of music in the call to prayer and the reading of the Koran. "The Koran ought not to be sung, nor should its reading aloud be constructed on a singing quality. And since such reading is without singing, then all the attention is concentrated on the words," that same Gazali teaches.

In time the theological literature condemned a clearly expressed melody and even an obvious melodic principle in the reading of the Koran and the call to prayer. "In the call to prayer," wrote Sheik Samarkandi (14th century), "no degree of singing quality must be allowed, inasmuch as they say that once a certain muezzin close to Abdulla ibn Umar came up to him and said: 'Hey, colleague of colleagues, I love thee in the name of the blessed God!' Abdulla ibn Umar then said: 'But I not only do not love thee but hate thee in the name of the blessed God.' The muezzin asked 'Why?' His colleague answered: 'Because thee manifests a singing quality in the call to prayer...."

In coming out against music or in attempting to limit its presence in the daily lives of the Muslims, the theoreticians and lawgivers have referred at all times to the traditions from the life of the Prophet Mohammed--the khadisas.

"A singing type of reading of the Koran with the natural melodies of the Arab peoples or artificial melodies is impermissable and sinful; the melody of the reading must be such that it manifest sensitivity and a sorrowful state.... And there is a tradition that the Prophet directed as follows: "Read the Koran in the melody of

the Arabs and with their sounds, and remove thyself from the melodies of the People of Love and the People of the Book," notes the author of the encyclopedia entitled "The Rise of Science" (19th century).

According to another khadisa, the Prophet Muhammad had an extremely negative attitude toward music in general and towards its presence in religion. He condemned the Christian and other religions for utilizing music in their rituals. The khadisa mentioned here talks about a dispute between the Prophet and his associates with regard to music in the call to prayer: "...Some associates said that we should ring a bell, but the Prophet said that this was impossible because this was a symbol of the Christians. Some said that we should play on a horn, but the Prophet said that this was impossible because this was a sign of the Jews; and some said that we should play on the rubaba /?/, but the Prophet said that this was impossible because this was a sign of people of passion; some said that we should light a fire, but the Prophet said that this was a sign of the fire-worshippers; and some said that we should beat on a drum, but the Prophet said that this was impossible because this was a sign of corrupted people...."

Legends about the utterances of the Prophet on these or other legal questions and those dealing with daily life have the force of law in the Muslim world. Citing the above-mentioned khadisa and other analogous ones, the Malikite and Khanbalite juridical schools of Islam prohibited even a melodic reading of the Koran. They were distinguished by an extreme degree of intolerance with regard to any manifestation of musical culture. According to the testimony of the historian Ibn al-Asir (18th century), the Khanbalites "spoke out daily in the capital against immorality: they broke into the houses of reknowned persons, let wine out of casks, beat up singers, and smashed their musical instruments...." Engaging in music was considered to be immoral and against the precepts of Allah.

The Muslim theologians did not allow any opportunity to pass for speaking a bad word about music, and they hindered it from having any points of contact with religion. The anonymous author of the treatise entitled "The Quintessence of Islam" enumerates the places where the true believer must not engage in prayer, and he names among others a "house of merriment in which there are instruments of merriment and diversion, such as the chang, the nay, and the daff...." Sheik Samarkandi, in specifying the punishments for thievery, makes the following stipulation: "If a man steals a book or a notebook...or chessmen, or nardy, or barbat, or a tambur (musical instruments--A.D.), or wine, then it is not necessary to cut off his hand." Among commodities which were not allowed to be traded Al-Gazali also names musical instruments, and forbidden commodities were subject to destruction by law.

In official opinion the profes[illegible]musician for a long time was one of those which was scorned in Muslim society. Moreover, musicians were surrounded with a constant mistrust as the bearers of something reprehensible and impermissible in practice. Engaging in their beloved work, they usually felt themselves to be outcasts in a certain sense. The guardians of religious morality in the cities of the medieval East--the mukhtasibs--kept a constant check on musicians, ready at any moment to accuse them of all mortal sins.

The 15th century poet Khiloli wrote as follows:

The mukhtasib has a hatred for the musician
Because he always has his melody in tune.--

Muslim theoreticians devoted quite a few pages of their scholarly works to demonstrating that music is alien to religion and to morality, and that it is in contradiction to a life of good deeds. Nasireddin Tusi, an important 13th-century lawgiver, called the craft of musician despicable, and he asserted that engaging in music was incommensurate with the concept of justice. Another scholar--Dzhalaliddin Davvani (15th century) devoted an entire work to proving the fact that music is in contradiction to man's spiritual perfection.

But theories are theories, and life is life. During the course of its many centuries of domination Islam was unable to extinguish in the common people its love for music or to halt the development of musical culture. (It is interesting to note that the Khanbalite and Malikite legislative schools of Islam, which persecuted music, did not become widespread in Central Asia).

Many statutes of Muslim law remained simply vague wishes on the part of the theoreticians. Testimony to this is provided by the rich musical culture of the peoples of the East, including Central Asia, which has preserved very interesting traditions, many genres and forms. Music lived and developed despite the fiats of religion, in accordance with the tastes and aesthetic demands of each period. Many readers of the Koran--the kari and khafizy (those who know the Koran by heart) often violated the canonical precriptions. They had an excellent knowledge of music, were connoisseurs of poetry, and contributed a clear melodic principle to the reading of the holy book. It was precisely this which attracted simple Muslims, who highly valued in the khafizes a beautiful and powerful voice as well as a melodic diversity. A reader who combined these merits in his performance received the title "pleasant-singing" (khushkhon). This very word went counter to the canons --because, of course, it was not permitted to /sing/ [in boldface] the Koran.

It is interesting that many outstanding musicians of the Middle Ages, by way of ensuring safety for themselves from encroachments by religious fanatics, combined the occupation of music with that of reading the Koran. The most important musician and theoretician of music, renowned in the history of the musical culture of the Near East and Middle East, Abdulkadyr Maragi, was also a khafiz--a connoiseur of the Koran.

Many rulers in the medieval Near and Middle East disregarded the Islamic prohibitions, and they gathered splendid musicians at their courts. The poet Alisher Navoi, who was also vizir at the court of the Kokand Khan, was particularly concerned for musicians. The historian Zakhiriddin Babur wrote the following about him: "It is not known whether there ever existed such a helper and protector of persons engaged in science and art as Alisher-bek (which is what Navoi's contemporaries called him.--A. D.). Ustad Kul Muhammed, Sheik Nayn and Khuseyn Udi--great masters of instrumental performance--gained such great fame and success thanks to support by Bek."

Such an attitude, however. could more exactly be considered an exception; usually music was persecuted and not allowed; it strove through and defended its right to life in a struggle against the zealots of Islam. But if music rarely obtained the support of those who had the power in their hands, the common people's love for it

was unchanging and faithful. Music was its eternal companion--in days of joy as well as in days of sorrow. Khadisas, fetwas, sermons with threats and promises of punishment in the other world could not destroy this love and natural striving by the common people toward music and singing.

During the Soviet period, when Is'am lost the force of absolute moral law for Muslims, and when the spiritual life of the peoples of the Soviet East, who had previously professed Islam, began to develop freely and with many facets, their musical culture also flourished in an unprecedented manner. The traditional musical instruments sounded out freely and in full voice, while new instruments, previously unknown to these peoples also entered into daily life. While preserving its age-old traditions, the music of the peoples of Central Asia acquired new traits, reflecting the remarkable changes which have occurred in this region. A fetwa adopted 20 years ago by the Muslim clergy in the USSR, permitting Muslims to use musical instruments, radios, etc., properly speaking, merely confirmed the state of affairs which had already taken place. The peoples of the Soviet East, including the believers, without looking back at the establishments of religion, have long ago accepted music as a necessary part of their own culture. And, of course, even earlier, when Islam was the law of their lives, music found a way into their hearts despite all the prohibitions.

FOOTNOTES

1. Concerning this encyclopedia see the article by A. Sagadeyev, "The Pure Brothers--10th-Century Encyclopedists," NAUKA I RELIGIYA, 1980, No 5.

2. As quoted from "Muzykal'naya estetika stran Vostoka" /Musical Aesthetics of the Eastern Countries/, Moscow, 1967, pp 271-272.

3. Barbat--a musical instrument.

4. Kasab--brocade.

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2384
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UKRAINIAN INDUSTRY LEADER URGES FORMATION OF NEW, INTERBRANCH MINISTRY

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 6 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by V. Semenov, General Director of the Nikolayevskoye Production Association for the Production of Lubricating Equipment, candidate of economic sciences: "Cooperation As the Basis"]

[Text] The 25th CPSU Congress established the goal of seeking out ways to eliminate departmental barriers that hinder solutions to interbranch problems. "We must struggle against this, raising discipline," said L. I. Brezhnev in his report, "without encouraging tendencies toward natural management and departmental limitedness."

Nevertheless, there are still tendencies toward "natural management" in management practice. Under difficult conditions one's own still comes to the rescue and every enterprise strives to independently produce everything that it needs--normals, press forms, stamps, reducing gear, instruments, hydropneumolubricants and filtration equipment.

The Nikolayevskoye Production Association for the Production of Lubricating Equipment belongs to the interbranch type of enterprise. We receive orders from various branches of industry and the collective tries to fill them as fully as possible. During the last 15 years the average annual growth pace of production volume has comprised 18.2 percent. During the current five-year plan there has been a sharp increase in highly effective automated lubricating systems and fine filters for hydrosystems which are in such short supply. We produce 4.7 times more good with the Seal of Quality than 5 years ago. Most of the growth in labor productivity is not the result of raising the technical potential of the enterprise but that of improving the organization of production. The basic organizational measures are the following: the development of the brigade form of labor, the improvement of planning and control using computers, and the practical organization of the interbranch production association (MPO). The program-special purpose method was utilized to realize these changes. As a result during the 10th Five-Year Plan the national economic effectiveness of the association reached almost 40 million rubles.

Still, despite the systematic growth of capacities and the use of organizational reserves, we satisfy the needs of machine construction by only 15 percent and those of the ministry of the machine tool-building industry--by 30 percent. But even this information does not fully reveal the true situation since needs are

calculated on the basis of today's experience using automated lubricating systems. The possibilities for utilizing them more widely are not known to everyone. Moreover, many other branches are in need of automated stationary lubricating posts for mobile equipment as well as of systems that are installed directly into machines. We are speaking of metallurgy, the mining industry, agriculture, construction, transportation and others.

According to the most modest calculations, if there is a more complete satisfaction of the true needs of industry for progressive lubricating systems in the coming decade it will already be possible to achieve an economic effectiveness of 500-600 million rubles. But in order to do this we must increase our output of lubricating systems from 25,000 (current level) to 300,000; of fine filters--from 60,000 to 600,000 per year.

How can we more quickly solve this and similar problems of interbranch specialized production? As the analysis showed, it is impossible to do through a mechanical increase in capacities. Developing specialized capacities to produce products of general machine-construction use within the framework of individual branches is not promising since duplication of plans as well as of production and increased expenditures for cadre training are the result.

Another opinion exists. In order to properly develop interbranch production it is necessary to create a special branch (ministry) that would encompass plants, shops, sectors of various ministries of machine building that manufacture the same parts and details. Later the number of producers would be curtailed while the work of the remaining ones would be expanded. There have also been recommendations to efficiently concentrate the production of functional goods in future specialized plants and base shops in Moscow, Leningrad and other industrial centers. In order to realize this it will be necessary either to take many existing shops and plants from many ministries or to rapidly build new ones. This variant probably cannot be applied for the following reasons.

First of all, we cannot stop a live, functioning system of communications and relations in each branch that is based on the development of many years without losses.

Secondly, the new branch would be difficult to manage because in order to produce almost 75 percent of the networks and components of machine construction it must become the largest of all existing branches in capacity as well as in personnel.

Thirdly, at the present time we do not have the technical basis for centralized production--the unification and normalization of all components, networks on a branch and more importantly on an interbranch level.

We have chosen another direction. We have concluded long-term contracts with the enterprises of the ministry of motor vehicle industry and the ministry of heavy, power and transport machine-building of the Ukrainian, Tajik and Latvian republics. We agreed that each enterprise manufactures systems in its rayon and for its branch, but for others it makes only 1-2 networks, or 1-2 components from a limited nomenclature using modern specialized equipment. The technical basis for cooperation is the modular principle of constructing the instrument and component

for interbranch use (our systems are made up simply without losses from three pneumatic, 12 hydraulic and three electronic standard blocks which in turn are composed of standard components).

Naturally, the production of standard components and blocks during the initial stage required additional production capacities as well as the effort of designers. At the same time capital investments were necessary in smaller amounts than usual because the existing plants had organized large-scale mass production. This type of cooperation was organized by us with six enterprises in the Ukraine, with two in the RSFSR and with one in the Tajik republic. Cooperation with one enterprise in Latvia is planned.

The advantage has been great. Last year, for example, having spent only 200,000 rubles of capital investments, the enterprise secured the supplementary output of products in short supply worth 5 million rubles. There was also a great social effect, primarily thanks to the automation of heavy labor in lubricating machine networks and to the abolition of poorly-mechanized labor in small shops and sections.

The aforementioned is one of the variants in the management mechanism trying to solve interbranch problems.

The draft of the Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR correctly presents the problem of the necessity to improve production ties between the branches of industry and between individual enterprises. A wealth of work can be done here. We should begin with a discovery of similar functional networks in various types of technology, with its extensive intrabranch and interbranch standardization, which will enable us to begin large-scale mass production. In this case the satisfaction of one's own needs to create machine systems will be subjugated to groupings according to the block principle of basic and purchased functional installations mass-produced in the MPO. With such an approach a basis will be prepared for principally new technical and technological decisions. The "supporting" "construction" must be the complex interbranch programs for each form of interbranch production, headed by the MPO or a scientific-production associations.

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AZERBAIJANI PUBLISH ARABIC TEXTBOOK

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 4 Jan 81 p 2

[Review-article by M. Manakhi, doctor of philosophy, professor: "An Arabic-Language Textbook"]

[Text] The new book by the head of the Department of Arabic of the Azerbaijani State University imeni S. M. Kirov, Professor A. Dzh. Mamedov, entitled "Uchebnik arabskogo yazyka" [A Textbook of the Arabic Language], published by the "Maarif" Publishing House (Baku, 1980), has attracted attention within this republic and throughout the country as a whole. There is a great deal of demand for it. And this is justifiable since this textbook, which the author has modestly called a revised variant for a Russian readership of his analogous textbook which was published in 1971 in Azerbaijani, actually does represent an independent work in its own right.

The work is attractive for its creative selection and rational distribution of its lexical and grammatical material, for the close, logical tie between the lessons, and for the high educational and informative value of the Arabic texts which are cited here. Specialists will also find in this textbook quite a bit which is new and original in the way questions of Arabic grammar and lexicon are treated.

There is a well-thought-out structure of the exercises and homework assignments, ensuring in a non-stereotyped way the repetition of the words and expressions being studied. In this connection, certain of the exercises used in this book could serve as a unique kind of model for compilers of foreign-language textbooks. The work cites dozens of aphorisms, which have been selected with good taste by A. Dzh. Mamedov from Arab poetry and folklore. Written by a pedagogue with a great deal of experience who is also the author of many textbooks on the Arabic language and a keen connoisseur of it, this book also possesses other merits.

Nevertheless, for better guidance of the readers, especially those who are studying Arabic on their own, it would have been desirable to have included in this textbook even a modest-sized Russian-Arabic vocabulary. There is also an obvious need to furnish vocalizations, and even better a transcription for all the examples used to illustrate the lexical and grammatical explanations. Furthermore, the explanations themselves should have been briefer and more to the point. Finally, one could wish that the level of printing quality were better for this book. These remarks are all, so to speak, for the sake of possible future improvements. But, on the whole, we think that the publication of A. Dzh. Mamedov's textbook in Russian, with academician of this republic's Academy of Sciences Z.M. Buniyatov as its scholarly editor, is a notable event in our Eastern studies.

2384
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KALMYK PARTY CONFERENCE NOTES POOR RURAL LIVING CONDITIONS

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 23 Dec 80 p 2

[Article by Yu. Maksimenko and N. Timchenko, Kalmytskaya ASSR: "In An Exacting and Business-Like Manner"]

[Text] In a report of the oblast party committee, delivered during the Kalmytskaya Oblast Party Conference, the delegate and head of a farm at the Volodarskiy Sovkhoz, T.Z. Dzhonova, stated that the republic's workers had realized great achievements. But even more work must be carried out during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan in order to further develop the steppe kray.

A report delivered by the 1st secretary of the Kalmytskaya Oblast Party Committee V.I. Nikulin and the speeches by delegates to the party conference were all permeated by a spirit of exactingness and comprehensive analysis of the work of the oblast, municipal and rayon party committees with regard to carrying out the decisions handed down during the 25th CPSU Congress. During the course of improving the forms and methods of party leadership, the oblast committee devoted a great amount of attention to strengthening the party organizations and raising their role and responsibility for mobilizing labor collectives in the interest of improving production efficiency and the quality of the work being carried out. This had a positive effect with regard to the further development of industry and agriculture throughout the republic and also for raising the material welfare and cultural standard of living of the people.

The Kalmyk workers successfully carried out their plans and tasks of the Tenth Five-Year Plan for selling grain, vegetables, sunflowers, milk, eggs, wool and other agricultural products, with the exception of meat, to the state. Compared to the previous five-year period, the average annual production of agricultural products increased by 12 percent, grain production -- by 38 percent. These figures were higher than those originally planned. This year, for the very first time, the republic's farms procured the required amount of feed for the livestock.

The experience of leading farms and workers, according to the delegates -- 1st secretary of the Tselinnyy Rayon CPSU Committee V.D. Muyev and lathe operator at the Sarpinskiy Rayon Sel'khoztekhnika I.T. Kolganov -- should be made available to all of the collectives and should assist the backward ones in pulling themselves up to the level of the leading farms.

The annual volume of capital investments for developing agricultural production in the republic and cultural-domestic construction in the rural areas is in excess of 100 million rubles. This is a considerable amount. And the return from the investments could be greater if the oblast party committee would display more purposefulness and consistency in solving the tasks confronting it.

In analyzing the status of personnel work, the party conference noted that the oblast committee is still not devoting sufficient effort to this key sector. The frequent replacement of leaders is exerting a very adverse effect in the collectives. The business-like and political qualities of certain workers advanced to positions of leadership at kolkhozes and sovkhozes were not studied thoroughly. As a result, they frequently had to be transferred to other positions or released; 18 percent of their overall number had to be replaced owing to the fact that they were unable to cope with their obligations.

The problem of cadres of machine operators is not being solved in an adequate or active manner in a number of rayons. This was mentioned in particular by delegate and bulldozer operator at PMK No. 7 in Yashkul'skiy Rayon, B.V. Zybtsev: many farms are experiencing a shortage of machine operators. The leaders of these farms are displaying very little concern for improving the expertise of their workers, improving their working and living conditions or for retaining the youth in the rural areas. What will this lead to? The following figure was cited during the conference: each year, 15-20 percent of the republic's machine-tractor fleet lies idle.

Notwithstanding the abundance of decrees adopted, the oblast, municipal and rayon party committees often overlooked one of the most important aspects -- organizational and political work with the personnel and control over the implementation of plans.

Agricultural intensification in the Kalmytskaya ASSR, particularly in livestock husbandry, and the solving of important social problems are associated here with the development of irrigation, especially in the Sarpinskiy Lowlands. The Soyuzkalmvodstroy Association and its subunits are not coping with the plans for water-supply construction. The situation which has developed has been discussed on more than one occasion in the party organs and yet the measures planned have not been reinforced by specific actions. The construction organizations are disrupting the placing in operation of important installations for irrigation systems. The association's leadership is doing very little aimed at expanding its own production base and this is seriously holding up all work. The construction of housing and production and cultural-domestic installations is proceeding very slowly throughout the zone of irrigation.

"The irrigated fields" stated delegate and machine operator at the Voskhod Sovkhoz V.A. Kolomeytsev, "require modernization and radical improvements, but the construction organizations are dragging out the placing in operation of a pumping station and they are failing to cope properly with the introduction into operations of production and socio-cultural installations.

This subject was discussed in the speeches delivered by the secretary of a departmental party organization at the Sovkhoz imeni Chapayev in Maloderbetovskiy Rayon B.M. Vasanov, the chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Chapayev in Gorodovikovskiy

Rayon I.Ya. Teterev and by the 1st secretary of the Yashaltinskiy Rayon CPSU Committee V.A. Panchenko.

Having taken note of the great work carried out in connection with improving trade and domestic and medical services, the delegates to the conference at the same time criticized sharply Kalmpotrebsoyuz [Kalmytskaya ASSR Union of Consumers' Societies], the ministries of domestic services for the population, housing and municipal services and agriculture of the Kalmytskaya ASSR and also the Transport Administration, for weak utilization of the reserves available for expanding the sphere of services and the low level of services for workers in the rural areas. The professional trade union organizations must display greater activity in this regard. The need for seriously improving the conditions for labor, daily routine and relaxat'on for rural workers was discussed by a number of delegates: senior shepherd at the Razdol'nyy Sovkhoz B.E. Kantysheva, 1st secretary of the Chernozemel'skiy Rayon Party Committee V.S. Berezovskiy and others.

In the report of the oblast committee and in the speeches by the delegates, a thorough analysis was provided of the manner in which the party organizations are carrying out the decree of the CC CPSU entitled "Further Improvements in Ideological, Political-Educational Work." Improvements were carried out in the qualitative structure of the propagandists, lecturers, political information specialists and agitators. Mass-political work was aligned more closely with the tasks of the grain growers and livestock breeders.

The director of the Yergeninskiy Secondary School S.V. Khoron'tseva and the 1st secretary of the oblast komsomol committee G.A. Mazanov underscored the need for raising the quality of the ideological work and improving the training of youth.

A very interesting discussion was held during the conference on the CC CPSU plan entitled "Principal Trends for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR During the 1981-1985 Period and for the Period Up To 1990." After unanimously approving this document, the delegates introduced their own additions and recommendations.

For example, tractor operator P.D. Naumchik at the Chernozemel'skiy Machine-Livestock Husbandry Station, the 1st secretary of the Oktyabr'skiy Rayon Party Committee V.I. Belozerov, the chief of the Motor Vehicle Administration M.N. Belousov, the 1st secretary of the Yustinskiy Rayon Party Committee S.M. Naminov and other delegates called for further intensification of livestock husbandry and feed production, an acceleration in road construction in the rural areas, more efficient use of motor transport equipment, modernization of the republic's irrigation systems and the construction of housing. The proposal was made to have the plan reflect more completely the need for raising the responsibility of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the formation of an all-union production fund and to have the following words added to the tenth section: "Continue the work of reorganizing the Sarpinskaya Lowland into the Kalmytskaya ASSR."

The party conference outlined specific tasks for mobilizing the labor collectives and all workers throughout the republic in behalf of the successful implementation of the new plans for the economic and social development of the collectives.

The deputy head of the Department of Transport and Communications of the CC CPSU I.P. Trofimov participated in the work of the conference.

During the organizational plenum, V.I. Nikulin was elected 1st secretary of the Kalmytskaya Oblast CPSU Committee.

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STRICT OBSERVATION OF PASSPORT REGULATIONS STRESSED

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 27 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Col Police R. Lyuyus, passport department chief, Estonian SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs: "Union-wide Passport Work Review"]

[Text] On 28 August 1974, the USSR Council of Ministers approved USSR [Internal] Passport Regulations in which all Soviet citizens 16 years of age or older must have a new type of passport.

The new USSR passport system is an aggregate of legal norms under which the movement of citizens having the same documents identifying them -- passports, as well as entries in them and deletions from them and address-directory work, are recorded and regulated. The passport system will be a reliable means of strengthening law, order and legality.

All officials and citizens must strictly observe the regulations of the passport system. Implementation of these regulations and supervision of their observance by citizens and officials have been entrusted to the Soviets of People's Deputies, executive committees and internal affairs agencies.

Practice has shown that quite a few violations of law are committed by persons without passports or passport stamps, by persons with no permanent place of residence or specific occupation.

Citizens sometimes violate passport regulations due to ignorance. Some simply forget that their passports must be exchanged or that a photograph must be pasted in or that when they make a trip of up to 1.5 months they must register with the house administration where they are staying or that they must sign out before moving to a new place of residence, and so forth.

At the same time, a check of observance of the passport system regulations has shown that violators include persons who have long not been engaged in socially useful labor and are leading a parasitic life, chronic alcoholics needing enforced treatment, and vagrants on the look-out for law-breakers. Therefore, successful performance of the tasks of rooting out violations of law and order and eliminating criminality and its causes and conditions depends largely on organizing supervision of observance of the regulations of the passport system.

With a view towards making better use of the potential of the passport system in the struggle against violations of law, an All-Union Passport Work Review will be held

from 1 December through 31 December 1980. Along with police workers, the community at large will participate widely in this measure.

During the course of this month-long campaign, much preventive work will be done to explain passport regulations and to check observance of the regulations of the passport system by officials and citizens. Special attention will be paid to educational measures, to presenting boys and girls with their passports at celebrations as they turn 16.

During the unionwide passport work review, we will expect special assistance from officials at enterprises, institutions and organizations who are responsible for accepting workers and employees to work there, inasmuch as we have, until quite recently, continued to encounter instances of citizens being accepted for employment without passport stamps, with invalid passports, and so on.

The duty of observing the regulations of the passport system is a matter of honor for each Soviet person.

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LATVIA'S RENZENSKIY PARTY RAYON CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURAL, MANAGEMENT SHORTCOMINGS

LD191727 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 30 Nov 80 p 1

[Report by Latinform special correspondent V Gaylish: "With a High Degree of Party Duty: Rezenskiy Rayon Party Conference"]

[Summary] The Rezenskiy rayon party conference, at which the report was delivered by rayon first secretary I. A. Bogdanov, focused attention on the "decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) plenum and the key problems of the rayon's economy," and began by examining the rayon's positive achievements during the 10th Five-Year Plan, in which "the volume of gross production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes has increased by 25 percent in comparison with the level of the 9th Five-Year Plan and labor productivity by 5 percent," in terms of individual farms' experience.

"However, in developing agricultural production in the rayon there are considerable difficulties, connected primarily with unfavorable weather conditions. These have complicated the fulfilling of plans and socialist pledges. At the same time other examples were cited at the conference too. Certain stockmen and whole farms, working under the same conditions and using advanced experience, are achieving high milk yields and average daily weight increases and comparatively high grain yields.

"Why then did the rayon as a whole not manage to fulfill the 5-year target for production and sale to the state of milk, meat, grain and potatoes?

"In seeking the answer to this question, the conference delegates approached the analysis of the work done with thought and from principles stances. It was noted that the party raykom, local Soviet organs and trade union organizations, and economic leaders had not displayed the required persistence and logic in organizing matters and in the struggle against shortcomings. In order to achieve success, the level of management must be raised, every leader and executive must act with initiative, find a reliable mode of action whatever the weather and undertake tackling complex problems boldly, without fear of risk or responsibility. It is exactly these qualities which have been lacking now and again in certain communists and executives of the rayon."

The conference touched on the problem of low crop yields due to a poor approach to fertilizer application, seed quality and crop care.

"The delegates directed attention to the fact that the agricultural industrial association should step up in every possible way attention and help for those farms, where by virtue of less good provision of fixed capital, a lower proportion of irrigated land and certain other reasons, the management conditions are considerably worse than on average in the rayon. Here the projected extensive program for strengthening the material and technical base of economically weak kolkhozes and sovkhozes must be fulfilled at the same time as heightening the sense of responsibility of farm leaders and specialists for their allotted task, intensifying control over use of resources and increasing the role of party organizations in solving this topical question."

The conference then turned its attention to ways of improving fodder production, which is checking livestock produce production.

"Noting shortcomings in the organization of livestock products production, the delegates held an uncompromising discussion on heightening the sense of responsibility of party organizations and economic leaders. The leaders of the rayon's agricultural and industrial association were criticized for paying insufficient attention to intensive livestock raising, introducing advanced experience, mechanizing labor-intensive processes, correctly maintaining and rearing young replacement animals, and eliminating infertility. A big turnover of personnel is being allowed and specialists of the agricultural and industrial association are still providing cattle instruction for middle level cadres in the art of finding and using reserves."

The conference went on to discuss the need for better links between farms and other connected enterprises.

"The party raykom, the conference noted, in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on questions of party building, has secured heightened positive action among primary party organizations and intensified its influence on production efficiency and work quality. The structure of party organizations is improving. Five party committees, 20 shop organizations and 97 party groups have been created in the rayon.

"Control over implementation of adopted decisions has been intensified. More attention has begun to be paid to placing communists in key sectors of production. The role of meetings in primary organizations has increased. At the same time the fact was mentioned that in individual party organizations, for example the Ruzhina Sovkhoz and the Malta Sovkhoz-Institute, more attention must be paid to strengthening communists' vanguard role and developing criticism and self-criticism.

"The speaker also focused attention on questions of ideological and political tempering and communist education of working people. During implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution 'On Improving Ideological, Political and Educational Work' the thrust of ideological activity was intensified toward ensuring fulfillment of national economic plans and socialist pledges. An ideological commission has been set up, which studies the effectiveness of measures taken, exposes lagging sectors and elaborates recommendations for

improving mass political work. There is a purposeful system of training for propagandists and lecturers in operation. Sociological research has been conducted into questions of the growing material and spiritual needs of rural dwellers. The good organization of lecture propaganda, political and economic training and activity of agitators and political information workers on many farms has promoted cohesion in the collectives. However there are also substantial omissions. A considerable number of mass political measures are carried out without regard for a differentiated approach, not all leaders give lectures and reports and little is still being done to introduce Soviet labor and domestic traditions.

"The rayon party conference was held in a businesslike atmosphere under the badge of lofty mutual exactingness of communists. After analyzing the existing problems and summarizing the experience accumulated, it defined the main ways to solve socioeconomic tasks more successfully and to improve organization of ideological and educational work. In the resolution adopted by the conference measures are outlined, aimed at improving work of all links in the rayon party organization and ensuring a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress and the 23d Latvian CP Congress.

"A. E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, took part in the work of the conference and delivered a speech.

"The conference elected a new party raykom and delegates for the 23d Latvian CP Congress."

CSO: 1800

PROCUREMENT ORGANIZATIONS CHEAT UKRAINIAN STATE, COLLECTIVE FARMS

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 7 Jan 81 p 3

[Article: "Observing Accounts Discipline"]

[Text] An investigation that was conducted in Donetskaya Oblast has revealed serious violations in accounts with kolkhozes and sovkhozes regarding fruit and vegetable products and potatoes supplied by them. Organizations that are subordinate to the oblast association Glavplodoovoshchtorg [Main Administration for the Fruit and Vegetable Trade], urses [Administrations of workers' supply] of republic ministries of the coal industry and of ferrous metallurgy and consumers' cooperatives tolerate mistakes in calculations and the lowering of the weight and quality of products being received.

A selective investigation has determined that during 10 months of last year trade and procurement organizations underpayed enterprises by several million rubles. Subject to particularly large underpayments for delivered production were the enterprises of the Yuzhno-Donetskiy, Slavyanskiy and Donetskiy trusts of vegetable-dairy sovkhozes and some kolkhozes.

As a result of the untimely collation of mutual accounts kolkhozes and sovkhozes were not paid a 50-percent bonus added to procurement prices for above-plan sales of products. Many wholesale-retail offices, fruit and vegetable bases and workers' supply departments decreased the indicators of weight and quality of products because there was no representative of the enterprise or a state inspector on procurement and quality present. Underpayments as a result of this comprised hundreds of thousands of rubles.

Trade and procurement organizations frequently did not pay supplements for quality goods and they tolerated violations of contractual agreements regarding the scheduled and complete return of packaging and payments for transportation and other services.

The widespread nature of errors in calculations was encouraged by the lack of principle of directors and specialists of enterprises. They did not apply sanctions against trade and procurement organizations as foreseen by contractual agreements.

The trusts of vegetable and dairy sovkhozes and the oblast administration of agriculture controlled the discipline of procurement and accounts poorly. Oblast and rayon state inspectorates on procurement and the quality of agricultural products also took insufficient measures to bring order in this matter.

For the tolerated shortcomings the director of the Donetskaya Oblast association, Glavplodoovoshchtorg, P. G. Levchenko and the director of the administration of workers' supply of Donetskaya Oblast of the UkSSR Ministry of the Coal Industry N. I. Grebenyuk were reprimanded. They pledged to return the missing sums to kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the guilty parties were called to account for their misdeeds.

The attention of the directors of the Yuzhno-Donetskiy, Donetskiy and Slavyanskiy sovkhoz trusts (comrades Marchenko, Minayev, Marenich) was directed at the insufficiently strict observation of the established order of procurement and accounts for potatoes and fruit and vegetable products. A number of responsible parties were called to accounts by the Donetskaya Oblast Committee of People's Control.

8228
CSO: 1800

RESULTS OF VIL'YANDI AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION EXPERIMENT VIEWED

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 45, Nov 80 p 19

[Article by Yu. Rakhula, chairman of the Vil'yandiskiy Rayon Agricultural Association: "Vil'yandi: Experiment Results"]

[Text] In Vil'yandiskiy Rayon of the Estonian SSR an experiment has been taking place over the last several years related to improving production management. All of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, experimental institutions and enterprises for the processing and storage of agricultural products that are located in the rayon have joined a single agricultural association. This article discusses the results of the experiment.

The Vil'yandiskiy Rayon Agricultural Association consists of 15 kolkhozes and five sovkhozes which are subordinate directly to the association as well as of sovkhozes which are also subordinate to scientific-research institutes and the main administration of fruit and vegetable farming. There is a total of 26 enterprises in the association. It also includes enterprises and organizations that serve agricultural production and those that process agricultural products. These are the interkolkhoz construction organization (MSO), the Vil'yandiskoye Association of the Rayon Agricultural Equipment Association, the Nuyaskoye Association of the Inter-Rayon Agricultural Equipment Association, the Vykhmaskiy Meat Combine, the Vil'yandiskiy Combine of Grain Products and the Vil'yandiskiy Dairy Combine.

The association was formed voluntarily according to the territorial-branch principle, within the bounds of an administrative region. The kolkhozes became members upon the decision of general meetings. Sovkhozes and other state enterprises joined by decision of the administration and agreement with higher organs.

The highest organ of the agricultural association is a council which consists of kolkhoz chairmen, sovkhoz directors and enterprise directors, a total of 39 persons. The council acts according to a resolution and examines and makes decisions on all questions related to the activities of the association. This includes the following:

--the distribution, concentration and specialization of production, the creation of specialized interenterprise production and service enterprises;

--the determination of plan goals for sovkhozes that are directly subordinate to the association and the coordination of plans with other state enterprises;

--control over the development of production-financial plans and plans for the social development of enterprises and farms;

--the determination of centralized funds and corresponding differential norms;

--together with public organizations, the confirmation of conditions for socialist competition and the tallying of results;

--the distribution of material and technical resources.

The presidium of the association's council, consisting of 13 persons, is the executive managerial organ. Daily operations are overseen by a small management apparatus. It is maintained through deductions from the enterprises belonging to the association.

The main goal of the association is the coordination of the activities of agricultural, processing and service enterprises and organizations in order to increase the production and procurement of products, to raise the effectiveness of agricultural production and also to complexly deal with the social problems of the rural region.

On the Way to Specialization and Concentration

The basic direction in the production activities of the Vil'yandiskoye Agricultural Association is the production of grain, meat and milk and the raising of pedigree large-horned cattle.

In dealing with the goal of production concentration and specialization, we consider the distribution of enterprises in the territory of the rayon, the historically-formed network of cultural-social centers (cities and urban-like settlements), the availability of roads and other factors. On this basis the rayon is divided into eight production zones. Each includes up to five enterprises, one of which is given the function of base enterprise. Local enterprises that serve agriculture and that process its products also participate in the production activities of the zone's enterprises.

The farms and enterprises of the zone deal with the problems of the development of production, culture and social life. By means of interenterprise cooperation shops for feed-production, agrochemical centers, children's preschool facilities, sports bases in schools and other production and social structures have been constructed. In doing this, the interests of the farms and enterprises of the corresponding zone, as well as those of the rayon as a whole, are taken into consideration.

All of the enterprises in the association are involved in the production of milk and beef. At the present time the dairy herd numbers 25,000 head. Most of the cows, 62 percent, are located in 27 dairy complexes,i.e. there are an average of 570 cows in each.

Concentrated fattening of large-horned cattle is being developed in the rayon. Thus, in the Nuyaskaya Production Zone the first stage of a fattening complex with a capacity of 600 tons of beef annually has been put into operation. The complex is

being equipped in stages and will be completed in 1985. Its annual capacity will comprise 2,200 tons of meat. It is planned to construct a second complex for fattening large-horned cattle in Vykhmaskaya Zone. As for replacement calves, it was decided that at the given stage of the association's development the raising of such calves should be retained in all enterprises that are involved in livestock raising.

The concentration of hog raising has begun with the construction of an experimental hog-raising combine in the Central Demonstration Sovkhoz-Technical School imeni Yu. Gagarin. Last year this combine produced 45.5 percent of all the pork and 22.9 percent of all the meat in the rayon. The technology that was developed here over many years has justified itself. Labor expenditures for the production of 1 quintal of meat equal 4.2 man-hours. The profit level has reached 54 percent.

The continued specialization of hog raising and the expansion of pork production will occur in the combine. Cooperative resources are being used to construct a reproduction facility for the production of 62,000 piglets annually to sell to farms for fattening. The concentration of piglet production will enable us to move toward the raising of hybrid hogs. In the future it is planned to expand the combine as the hog pens are renovated.

A plan for specialization in vegetable farming has also been developed and is being introduced. In this branch the main goal is the better utilization of land and the continued improvement of the structure of sowing areas in order to increase grain production and to create a strong feed base.

Measures regarding specialization, concentration and the efficient distribution of agricultural production have affected the production results of the association. Last year the state was sold 89,100 tons of milk and 22,000 tons of meat, which was much more than the plan goal. Production growth is evident from the following table (in thousands of tons):

Type of Product	Average per year		1976-1979 as compared with 1971-1974 (%)
	1971-1974	1976-1979	
1. Grains	74.3	109.3	147
2. Milk	76.6	85.4	112
3. Meat	15.5	21.4	138

As we can see, average annual production during 4 years of the 10th Five-Year Plan increased in comparison to the corresponding period of the Ninth Five-Year Plan. The average productivity of grains during 4 years of the five-year plan comprised 29.3 quintals per hectare.

During 10 months of 1980 plan goals have been overfulfilled for the production and sale to the state of meat and milk. In 1980 the yield of grains was 29.6 quintals per hectare.

On the Basis of Analysis

Centralized association funds are being created for the efficient utilization of capital investments and for raising their effectiveness, as well as for providing material incentives and for improving cultural and social conditions for kolkhoz farmers, workers and specialists. The funds are being drawn from the clear income and profits of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and enterprises. The association's council determines how the funds are used each year.

This year, for example, the association's council, while considering the necessary general volume of funds and the amount of profits and clear income in enterprises, determined that the average norm for deductions would be 9.16 rubles per hectare of cultivated land. However, the enterprises are divided into seven groups on the basis of coefficients for the complex evaluation of objective conditions on the farms. Thus, the first group includes the Central Demonstration Sovkhoz-Technical School imeni Yu. Gagarin, where the production conditions are significantly better. In this enterprise 2.30 is the coefficient for fund creation; for each hectare of cultivated land 21.01 rubles are deducted for the central fund. In the second group the coefficient is 1.40 (12.82 rubles per hectare), in the third it is 1.20 (11 rubles per hectare), and in the fourth the figures are 1.05 and 9.62 rubles per hectare respectively. In the fifth and sixth groups production conditions are below average and the coefficient equals 0.90 and 0.75 respectively (8.25 and 6.87 rubles per hectare). Finally, the seventh group includes the enterprises in which production conditions are the worst. Here the coefficient for fund input is 0.5 and 4.53 rubles per hectare are deducted.

Using these contributions the association created four centralized funds--for production development, for social-cultural measures and residential construction, for material incentives and for mutual aid.

All kolkhozes and sovkhozes participate in the development of funds. The enterprises that are subordinate to institutes and to the main administration of fruit and vegetable farming make contributions only to the fund for material incentives and receive resources only from there. Plan capital investments and other expenditures of sovkhozes having dual subordination are financed by higher organizations.

A total of 5.2 million rubles were received in centralized funds in 1976-1980. Since the beginning of the five-year plan 4.5 million rubles of centralized funds have been used, including 2.8 million rubles for production development or 62 percent of all contributions, 737,000 rubles (16 percent) for material incentives, 330,000 rubles (7 percent) for social-cultural measures and 675,000 rubles (15 percent) for mutual aid.

An analysis of the operations of the Vil'yandiskoye Association shows that for a more successful development it is essential to solve the problems related to the continued improvement of the planning system. First, it is essential that the plans that republic organs submit to the association be oriented toward final indicators such as the sale to the state of grain, meat, milk, eggs, potatoes, vegetables and flax. Secondly, limits should be placed on centralized supplies; without these it is difficult for us to develop our plans. Thirdly, it would be expedient to give the association's council the right to decide all questions

concerning intrarayon planning of agricultural production, including for the enterprises of institutes and departments. On a rayon level the council must confirm the plans of enterprises serving agriculture.

With the aim of improving the economic mechanism of the association and in connection with its transition to complete self-financing the following should be done, in our opinion:

--continue production development through self-financing (including the redistribution of resources within the association) and long-term credit;

--establish a single principle of payments into the association's funds for all kolkhozes and sovkhozes, including the enterprises of institutes and departments, according to a normative evaluation of resources;

--introduce norms for payments into the association's funds for the service sphere based on total profits (including plan).

It would also appear to be significant to develop a system of interenterprise account prices and payments for services on a mutually-advantageous and normalized basis with the aim of stimulating production concentration and the development of interenterprise cooperation. Within the framework of the association a fund should be created for the purpose of providing incentives for introducing scientific-technical achievements (possibly within the fund of material incentives).

Practice has shown that the association is a more efficient organizational form for increasing the effectiveness of agricultural production and for solving the production, socio-economic and cultural-social problems of rural areas.

8228
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DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEK RAYON AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX EXAMINED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by Anatoliy Ivashchenko: "Alteration of Land"]

[Text] All that could be plowed was plowed, developed and sown in grains and grasses and gardens planted.

The Stipa Steppe region, flat as a table, where the furrows had been turned over -- and sun-ripened wheat was growing, nothing else remained.

Nevertheless, I had just witnessed how cliffs, rocky areas and dreadful shifting sand dunes had been transformed into spacious fields. Fields on which rice, corn and cotton would be grown. Fields converted into peach orchards and vineyards. It was as though everything had fallen from the sky. I felt that I was located at the construction site for a large hydroelectric power station and that a dam of unprecedented size was being built here. Along the high right bank seethed the waters of the capricious Syr-Dar'ya River; bulldozers, scrapers and excavators gnawed away at the soil, the river columns advanced and loud rumblings were heard as rocks were discharged from the bodies of dumptrucks.

Only a hydroelectric power station is not being built here. The Pap Agro-Industrial Association is altering its land -- it is still the first both in Namanganskaya Oblast and throughout all of Uzbekistan.

In developing the new lands, the lesson was learned long ago in the republic that the work had to be carried out at a maximum tempo. Here the virgin land is being turned over and immediately thereafter roads and canals are being installed, public services and amenities organized for the sovkhoz settlements and gardens planted. Thus are young farms created. But what about the old ones? How do they become disorganized in carrying out their work? Generally, in roughly the same manner as everywhere.

In the case of the construction and repair of farm machines and equipment, here the farms experience more difficulties when forced to act alone. An even more acute problem is that of processing the products of the farms, vegetable plantations, orchards and vineyards. Thus the farmers in Papskiy Rayon were profoundly impressed by the words of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, delivered before the July (1978) Plenum of the CC CPSU:

"All of us must be profoundly convinced that by means of specialization and concentration of agricultural production, based upon interenterprise cooperation and agro-industrial integration, our agriculture, utilizing the advantages offered by the socialist system, will be able to accelerate to a considerable degree the rates for its development and satisfy more completely the country's requirements for food goods and industrial raw materials.

The tasks of "accelerating to a considerable degree" and "satisfying the requirements more completely" are very important and their solutions must be clearly understood by everyone. In order to carry them out, agriculture must be converted over to an industrial basis. During the initial stage in Papskiy Rayon, only the sovkhozes were formed by the territorial agro-industrial association. This took place not too long ago -- in 1978.

In creating the association, consideration was given to the natural-climatic conditions, the availability of considerable areas of virgin and long-fallow land and also to the presence of ample labor resources. This was done for the purpose, as stated in the recently published plan of the CC CPSU and the 26th party congress entitled "Principal Trends in the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the Period Up To 1990," of "consistently developing specialization and concentration in agricultural production based upon interenterprise cooperation and agro-industrial integration." Here the principal tasks included: an accelerated build-up in the internal production and processing of a principal portion of the output, the development of empty tracts of land through joint efforts, more complete and efficient use of material and financial resources and, finally, implementation of specialization based upon interenterprise division of labor.

The Pap Agro-Industrial Association imeni V.I. Lenin included the following sovkhozes: two specializing in cotton growing, one specializing in dairy operations, four -- orchard-vineyard work, two -- breeding of fine angora goats and one -- specializing in beekeeping.

Their initial land area consisted of 55,000 hectares, including just slightly more than 7,000 hectares of arable land. During the early stages, the association included 450 tractors, 89 cotton harvesting machines, 172 motor vehicles and 142 units of earth-moving equipment. There were 4,200 workers, including more than 700 machine operators and 512 specialists possessing secondary and higher educations.

In the interest of utilizing its logistical resources more completely, the association immediately centralized a number of functions associated with servicing the principal production operations. Thus the current and capital repair of equipment was concentrated in a central workshop. And this meant that there no longer was a requirement for maintaining a costly repair service on each farm. Land reclamation work and the installation of roads were assigned to a single but large detachment. A single construction organization was also created which, as a sub-contractor for Minsel'stroy [Ministry of Rural Construction], now performs 8 or more million rubles worth of work annually.

The acquiring of new equipment and the accounting for such equipment were centralized completely.

The association made it possible to combine successfully the production and processing of output and to reduce losses sharply. Grapes, for example, are shipped from the sovkhozes to their own wine-making combine. Here the fruit is dried. Already in operation are such facilities as canning and mixed feed plants, consolidated motor transport column, brick plant and a quarry for construction stone. The production of fluffy shawls has been organized and this has made it possible to attract more than 500 women into the production sphere. By the end of this year, the number of shawls produced by them will reach 12,000. In terms of quality, they are no worse than the Orenburg shawls -- they pass freely through a connecting ring.

All of the sovkhozes and other enterprises belonging to the association have full legal and economic independence and their own accounts in the State Bank. One very important feature is the fact that the procurement plans for field and farm products, the capital investment plans, the wage funds and other indicators are made available to the participating farms only through the association.

The economic executives are quite familiar with the value of all this. But in order for the reader to understand, allow me to cite a comparison. In the Don River area there are 20 sovkhozes in Azovskiy Rayon: one each is subordinate to the meat and dairy and vegetable growing trusts, to the cattle industry, to the administration for breeding plants and breeding farms, two sovkhozes -- to a meat trust, three are controlled by Donkonserv, three -- by Ptitseprom, four are subordinate to the trust for fruit nursery farms and the oblast sovkhoz administration. Each trust sponsors its own line and dictates its own plans. And the rayon agricultural administration directs only the ten kolkhozes.

The new association once and for all puts an end to the narrow departmental approach and this advantage is difficult to exaggerate. The association is headed by a competent council. Its structure includes the general director, Hero of Socialist Labor and deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet Akhmadzhan Odilov, his deputies, the sovkhoz directors and the leaders of other enterprises. The general director serves as the chairman of the council. The council meets monthly and examines problems concerned with economic interrelationships and the status of and prospects for production operations.

Commencing last year, centralized funds were created in the association for strengthening and developing the farms, for carrying out socio-cultural measures and housing construction, for issuing material incentives and for reserve purposes. From 20 to 40 percent of the sovkhoz funds of the same name are added to these centralized funds. The specific amounts contributed to the centralized funds are established by the council.

Such is the organizational structure of this large sovkhoz concern. Its results can be judged based upon its summary indicators. The farms fulfilled their Tenth Five-Year Plan for cotton by 112.8 percent, for grain they furnished one and a half times the plan, for corn -- almost twofold, the task for the production of potatoes was over-fulfilled by 20 percent, vegetables -- by 25.7, melon crops -- by 25.6, milk -- by 18, meat -- by 8 and eggs -- by 17.5 percent.

Almost 15 million rubles worth of agricultural products were produced here last year and industrial products -- 2.4 million rubles worth. There were 5.6 million rubles of profit and the profitability level -- 35.2 percent.

As already mentioned, the 55,000 hectares include only a small area of arable land -- 7,000 hectares. The remaining portion is either unsuitable or mountainous land. The mountains are utilized in a very rational manner. On the highest pastures, 1,200 yaks are being maintained. The goat kingdom reigns at a somewhat lower altitude -- 75,000 head! Sheep are maintained on the more gentle slopes and in the valleys -- long-horned cattle.

The borders of the cultivated fields are rapidly being extended. Although incredible, it is nevertheless a fact -- 62 kilometers of canal work have been completed in just 3 years! Approximately 1,200 hectares of arable land have been added. Young vineyards and orchards are springing up.

A question might arise at this point: forgive me, exploratory work should first be carried out -- a minimum of 1 year! This should later be followed by the planning documentation -- another year or two -- and when was there time for all this?

A tall and slender individual wearing dusty boots and a black quilted jacket was walking along a mountain slope. In his hands he held an altimeter. He stops and points a finger: "Here." At the indicated point, he drives in a peg. From time to time he moves further down the slope and utters the next "Here."

The assistants glance back and are unable to believe their eyes -- the route appears to climb upward. "Akhmadzhanaka" states one individual, while throwing up his arms in a hopeless gesture, "the water will not flow up the mountain. What are we doing?" And in reply, once again the utterance: "Here."

Thus it went for 35 kilometers. Step by step.

It was during the wartime period that Akhmadzhan Odilov, a tractor operator and tractor brigade accountant, acquired a knowledge of this land. Now he had to believe his own thoughts and, in the absence of a plan, convince others that the water will flow. And certainly not upwards, but rather down the barely perceptible slope.

Later, they declared a khashar -- a construction project for the entire world. Its headquarters was located in the middle of the route, such that both flanks could be monitored by means of binoculars. It was here, among the sand dunes, that the new year was ushered in. And the 35-kilometer long canal was built in an incredibly short period of time -- during one and a half months.

Recalling the khashar, Akhmadzhan Odilovich said to me:

"There must be a sufficiency of meat not for yesterday but rather for tomorrow" and he asked, "Do you think cotton represents the most difficult harvest? No! The most difficult harvest commences in the winter. Again there will be a khashar. And you are aware that we will soon open our own company stores not only in Tashkent, but also in Novosibirsk, Chelyabinsk and Krasnoyarsk.

I viewed the canal and it also appeared to me that in places it rose upward, however the water flowed down as it was supposed to do. On the return trip, while out on the scorched desert, a strikingly blue cupola of an elegant structure suddenly began

sparkling off in the distance. What is it? We approached the Rakhat Coffee-House. My companion, Deputy Odilova Vakhab Muradov, explained:

"Here there will be a city with lemon orchards."

And immediately thereafter, off to the left of the road, I noticed the vans of the builders and their clear-cut rectangular foundations. In some areas, the first floors of the buildings had already been erected. Another site was located alongside the Rakhat Coffee-House. The lemon groves were being planted here. The director of the future citrus sovkhoz, Askarakhon Akhmedov, had only recently headed the labor and wages department of the Namanganskaya Oblast Agricultural Administration. He inherited his passion for horticulture from his father. Akhmadzhan Odilov was aware of this and persuaded him to come out into the desert for the purpose of starting up a new city and new orchards. Akhmedov was also wearing a similar black quilted jacket. His enthusiasm for the work was great. He pointed off into the distance and stated:

"The airfield will be there. From it we will dispatch aircraft carrying oranges, mandarins and lemons. And also flowers. The area of the lemon grove -- 50 hectares. What will this furnish? Judge for yourself: last year, the entire association produced 15 million rubles worth of products and our lemons are capable of providing a return of 12 million rubles. When will this happen? Soon."

And he conducted us through hothouses where thousands and thousands of lemon trees were already turning green. They will begin to bear fruit in 1981.

"In addition" continued Akhmedov, "each new resident, in addition to a house, will be provided with his own private lemon grove. And this will add to his basic earnings -- another 5,000-6,000 rubles of annual income."

I listened to the director and I was not surprised to learn that rocks were being carted away by trucks for use in forming the base for a large road, while at the same time fertile soil was being transported a distance of 40 kilometers from that same location. Moreover, nine new sovkhozes will soon make their appearance in the desert and the blue cupola of the Rakhata Coffee-House will merely be part of an ensemble of municipal buildings.

The new five-year plan calls for the development of 40,000 hectares of new land here, mainly for cotton, orchards and vineyards. For the flooding and irrigation of 20,000 additional hectares, the plans call for the construction of two reservoirs for 90-100 million cubic meters of water. In the process, dams will be built in the natural basins between the mountains. Such are the principal trends to be followed by the association imeni V.I. Lenin during the 1981-1985 period.

Rice is already being sown among the crescent shaped sand dunes at the young Novbakhor Sovkhoz -- the salt will be leached from the sand and later cotton will be planted.

Future plans call for the association on the whole to realize an annual gross output valued at 100 million rubles. Let us take those same Angora goats -- their number will increase from 75,000 to 150,000. A large factory for the machine binding of shawls will soon be placed in operation. It will produce 200,000 shawls annually.

The plans call for raw cotton production to be increased to 50,000 tons during the next five-year period. It is expected that the Nayman and Pap sovkhozes and the Kommunizm Kolkhoz will be included in the association for the purpose of achieving this goal.

Plants for the production of reinforced concrete products and also brick, cement, lime, mixed feed and canning plants are presently under construction here. Along the shores of the Syr-Dar'ya River, the rumbling of motors continues unabated both day and night. Excavators and bulldozers are installing so-called "teeth" here for the purpose of controlling the river and preventing it from changing its channel. And a vast pond economy is being organized in the cut-off lakes. It will occupy more than 4,000 hectares. Provided the work is organized in an intelligent manner, each of the ponds will furnish a minimum of 40 quintals of fish.

Such are the improvements that will be realized during the new five-year plan at just one association.

A great number of specialists will be required for carrying out the vast program associated with altering the land. Thus the association hopes to organize within its own structure a branch of the Samarkand or Tashkent agricultural institutes.

I do not wish to create the impression that all work here is being carried out with little or no difficulty. For the lemons to grow, a one and one half meter thickness of fertile land must be created. And this requires a great amount of labor! Moreover, not everyone is capable of working in the mountains, under the scorching desert sun or of living in the cramped vans used by the builders. And later to cherish their altered land.

Soon, quite soon, it will be in bloom.

7026
CSO: 1800

ADVANTAGES, BENEFITS OF PRIVATE PLOTS EXPLAINED

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 3 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by I. Kolesnik, chairman of the executive committee of the Kazatinskiy Rayon soviet of people's deputies, Vinnitskaya Oblast: "The Advantages of Private Plots"]

[Text] The village resident is assiduous. He will measure something 10 times before cutting and he will not raise anything in his private plot that is not useful. As an example of this type of economic management we can point to the household of the Tsimborovich family in the village of Ovsyanka. Mr. Tsimborovich, Petr, is a tractor operator, and his wife Ludmila is a calfwoman. Together they raise chickens, geese, piglets and a cow.

There is a mixed attitude toward owning one's own cow--no matter what the yield, it is said, the main accounts are made in the mechanized farm, but still it is impossible to disregard one's own cow yet. Today the rayon's residents own 12,400 head of large-horned cattle (including 7,673 cows) and 12,800 hogs. The help in securing foodstuffs is quite evident.

The executive committees of rayon and village soviets of workers' deputies have strengthened controls over the use of private plots by kolkhoz farmers, workers and employees. We simply have no right to allocate our lands, the main source of our well-being, poorly. The deputies of local soviets have determined measures that are directed at increasing agricultural production output in private plots and the procurement of surpluses from the population. They gave special attention to the development of initiative in this important matter. The volume of product sales has been established for each household and the necessary help is given to achieve this goal.

We feel that the proposals of the draft of the Basic Directions are very timely and necessary. They discuss the necessity of increasing the production of meat, milk, potatoes, vegetables and fruit in the private plots of the population as well as in orchard and garden partnerships of workers and employees, rendering aid in the acquisition of young animals, feed, seed and fertilizer.

Recently the administrations of kolkhozes and sovkhozes have begun to sell more piglets, young birds, and pedigree rabbits, to allocate more feed, seedlings, saplings, seed and to send equipment to cultivate private plots to the residents.

The question of feed is not a simple one. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes sell the population coarse and concentrated feeds, husks and haulm of sugar beets. All of this has meant that in turn the population has been selling more meat, eggs, milk and fruit. Good work was performed by the Ovsyanetskiy, Belopol'skiy, Vernigorodskiy and other village soviets, which significantly surpassed their goals.

However, the greatest responsibility for organizing the procurement of surplus agricultural products from the population is ours. Our rayon and the deputies of local soviets have come forth with the initiative to increase the output of agricultural products in the private plots of citizens and their sale to the state. The initiative was approved by the oblast executive committee.

In 1980 rayon workers sold the state 300 kilograms of milk per cow (a total of 2,400 tons), 860 tons of meat, 4.4 million eggs and 800 tons of potatoes. By means of a decision of the rayon executive committee, private plots have been allocated 2,400 tons of coarse fodder, 3,000 tons of husks and 905 tons of concentrated feed. Available for use are about 723 hectares of the farm lands that are not in use and 1,400 hectares of agriculturally-useless lands that can be used for pastures. Many piglets have been sold to the population. In each village there have been meetings of citizens and contracts have been concluded arranging for the mutual responsibilities of the population and the kolkhoz or sovkhoz. In each executive committee an accounting of private livestock has been organized and transportation vehicles have been assigned to procurement organs. Surplus agricultural products are received from the population in the rayon in 106 reception-procurement points, of which 38 are permanent and 68 are seasonal.

Rabbit farming is also increasing our meat resources. Each settlement has created public councils of rabbit farmers. They are rendered methodological aid and a network of reception points has been organized.

In this area the work of deputies and executive committees of village soviets has become more active. We would like to recognize the chairmen of executive committees--Comrade Rudenko of the Belopol'skiy Rural Soviet, Comrade Petrenko of the Ovsyanitskiy, Comrade Vergelyuka of the Peremozhnyanskiy, and Comrade Menchinskiy of the Zhezhelevskiy. However, we should not be complacent--not everything possible has yet been done and more can be achieved.

Today we are setting the following goal for all who have private plots--to effectively utilize each plot of land, to maintain as much poultry and as many other animals as possible and to give unfailing attention to apiaries and fruit orchards.

We should not forget resources for increasing meat reserves such as subsidiary farms at industrial and commercial enterprises, hospitals, and schools and such, as the fattening of hogs using food wastes.

With regard to this I would like to especially emphasize the role of cooperators, which should also be mentioned in the draft of the CPSU Central Committee. They must strengthen their ties with kolkhozes, sovkhozes and private households of citizens, actively search for new organizational forms and expand the network of universal complex procurement points. In cities and workers' settlements

there should be an expansion of the retail network for the sale of agricultural products. Stores should be supplied with modern commercial equipment.

There are still unsolved problems regarding private plots. For example, our store, Sortsemovoshch [Quality vegetable seed store], supplies the population well with seed of vegetable crops, but practically no onion sets are sold. There is a shortage of chlorophos to combat the Colorado beetle. Attention should be given to this. An addition should be made to the fifth article of the draft of the CPSU Central Committee, saying that help to the private household should include: "means to protect plants from agricultural pests and diseases."

Our agricultural production stands on a stable industrial foundation. The private plot also brings many benefits with it, but only in those places where it is given some attention.

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RURAL CONSTRUCTION IMPEDED BY MULTIPLE SUBORDINATION

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 3 Dec 80 p 2

[Article by V. Ree, capital construction department head in the agriculture administration of the Khar'yuskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies ispolkom: "Rayon Construction: A Panorama of Many Faces"]

[Text] We are building up rural areas of the rayon according to a plan worked out 15 years ago. It anticipated systematic consolidation of farms by merging several small kolkhozes and sovkhozes into one farm and other necessary changes. It must be said that that decade and a half has demonstrated that such rayon planning serves us quite well and has enabled us to avoid many mistakes and futile expenditures. For example, I could not cite a single instance in which a facility built has turned out to be unneeded or has not been used as intended. At the same time, prior to adoption of that document, we sometimes built blindly and mistakes were especially frequent in putting up administrative buildings. The former independent farm became an outpost of some consolidated kolkhoz or sovkhoz, and today these pretentious buildings look strange and unneeded. But fortunately, their sense of perspective did not betray the builders often and the doleful list of things built needlessly was not appreciably long.

Today, we are building quite a bit, overall, and to my eyes, rural population centers have taken on an entirely different appearance. A villager receives city conveniences and almost the same services as in the city. But we continue to build. Newer and more complex problems have appeared over the years which must be solved differently. Mentally glancing over the entire many-faceted panorama of rayon construction today and tomorrow, one comes again and again to the thought that we must change the relationships and structure which have evolved.

I have in mind foremost the fact that we have in the rayon 28 kolkhozes and sovkhozes subordinated to five departments: the rayispolkom, two main administrations of the republic Ministry of Agriculture (vegetable and poultry) and two republic scientific research institutes (farming and reclamation, stockraising and veterinary science). The indicated farms receive the limits on their construction-installation work each through its own line of subordination; in this regard, the rayispolkom has no limits: it only distributes among the farms what is released by the Estonian SSR Ministry of Agriculture.

As a result, rather a mixed picture exists. The largest number of farms, 18, are subordinated to the rayispolkom agriculture administration, but they receive less

than half the construction-installation funds being spent in the rayon. Thus, in the current five-year plan, all rayon kolkhozes and sovkhozes taken together are utilizing 77 million rubles, and farms of the agriculture administration have 35 million. But for certain individual farms: during the past five years, our sovkhozes received an average of 1.8 million rubles each, "Ravila" sovkhoz of the Scientific Research Institute of Farming and Reclamation received 1.7 million, sovkhoz imeni V. I. Lenin of the Main Administration of Vegetable Growing received seven million, and "Ranna" sovkhoz of the Main Administration of Poultry Raising received 13 million rubles.

The money is naturally spent on social and personal-services projects, as well as on the construction of production facilities. Take housing, for example. During the first four years of the current five-year plan, 226 apartments were built on the vegetable-growing sovkhoz imeni V. I. Lenin and 120 were built on "Ranna" sovkhoz. On farms of rayispolkom subordination, things are moving forward considerably more modestly: during that same period, six apartments were built on "Kungla" sovkhoz and 12 were built on "Sayda" sovkhoz. Not one apartment was released for occupancy on the kolkhoz imeni L. Koydul. And all these farms are poorly developed and need new housing badly.

It is not hard to prove the unevenness in construction of kindergartens and day nurseries, cultural institutions, stores and so on. The contrasts cannot but alarm us. In fact, it determines the living conditions of people in production collectives, how well personnel are secured on the farms or artificially created prerequisites for shifting workers from one kolkhoz or sovkhoz to another. Finally, the gap between "strong" and "weak" farms tends to widen in such a situation, which in turn leads to very undesirable social and economic consequences.

What do I see as the way out? Obviously, in distributing funds based on the more even development of rural population centers, pulling lagging farms up to the level of the best farms. How can this be done? A complicated problem. At this stage, however, I see two alternatives: the first is for the entire limit set for a rayon to be distributed to all farms directly by the rayispolkom, regardless of their subordination; the second is to create a rayon agroindustrial association to be comprised of all agricultural enterprises, without exception. In this instance, the goal would also be reached, as the entire territory would have a single manager.

We often encounter problems of poor coordination and poor interlocking in our work, and the work suffers in every such case. About two years ago, "Kekhra" sovkhoz finished building a modern repair shop. At the same time, agreement was reached with Kekhraskiy Pulp and Paper Combine to heat the workshop using a new boiler combine being built. Appropriate agreements were signed and the heating mains were laid on schedule. However, the combine failed to honor the agreement, the boiler has still not been built, and the sovkhoz has had to hastily equip a poorly suited premises with a temporary boiler. But the heating mains have sat uselessly for four years now and will apparently be completely useless by the time the permanent boiler has been built.

Another example. "Kuusalu" kolkhoz, jointly with the republic sel'khoztekhnika association's Kuusaluskiy Motor Vehicle Repair Plant, undertook to build a kindergarten for 280 children. The normative construction period for such a project is nine months. The kindergarten will soon be put into operation but, in violation of the agreement, its share of the funds for building the motor vehicle repair plant were not transferred:

they have thus far been unable to overcome bureaucratic barriers blocking direct cooperation of the means of state enterprises and collective farms. And had "Kuusalu" kolkhoz not been suffuciently strong to put up the project itself, no one knows how long the work would have stretched out.

In such cases, it seems to me, the rayispolkom leadership should display more interest in the fate of a new construction project. Take the case of that kindergarten: had the cooperation been done under the aegis of the rayispolkom, there would have been no difficulties whatsoever. In such cases, all the points in the legislation are stipulated unambiguously. However, so far as I know, the rayispolkom decided: It's your kindergarten, you build it. So they did, half and half.

A departmental approach to the matter and the absence of a sufficiently strong coordinating basis sometimes lead to a situation in which a good cause begins to acquire an undesirable slant. Who didn't like the tidy little roadside shops and eating places in the small rural settlements, and who didn't patronize them? This was in the hands of cooperative construction workers. But then the Estonian Republic Union of Consumers' Societies decided not to build either stores or dining halls on the central farmsteads of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Let them build them themselves. But they didn't take into account the fact that the kolkhoz dining hall, when it does exist, is in no position to feed either a driver passing through or a tourist from a bus, in short, not one extra person. I hope I don't need to explain that the reason is simply that so little food is allocated to meet collective needs that.... The beauty of the trip will most likely fade after such hospitality.

The just-published "Basic Directions of USSR Economic and Social Development" state the necessity of building at outstripping rates in rural areas, including housing, children's preschool institutions and other farm, cultural and personal-services projects provided with all amenities. We plan to increase capital investments for these purposes by 25-30 percent.

In conclusion, I want to say a good word for builders in the rayon "Mezhkolkhozstroy" organization. They do not divide projects into profitable and unprofitable, build in strict accord with blueprints, and undertake projects without long negotiations on individual plans. Such projects diversify and beautify rural villages. One example would be the housing and baths on "Rakhva Vyyt" kolkhoz and the kolkhoz imeni L. Koydul, the store and dining hall on "Kungla" sovkhoz and the grain drier on the kolkhoz imeni I. Lauristine.

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REGIONAL

DECREE TO CREATE KUTAISI SMALL-TRACTOR FACTORY

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Jan 81 p 1

[Article: "In the Central Committee of the CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted the decree entitled "Measures for Creating During the 1981-1985 Period, Within the Production Association 'Kutaisi Plant for Small-Tractors imeni Konstitutsiya SSSR' of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine-Building, Capabilities for the Production of Light Mechanization Equipment for Agricultural Operations."

It is noted in this decree that in the interest of developing the production of light mechanization equipment for agricultural operations, a proposal by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine-Building was adopted concerning the organization, during the 1981-1985 period and at enterprises of the production association "Kutaisi Plant for Small Tractors imeni Konstitutsiya SSSR," of the production of motorized units having 5-7 horsepower motors, small 10-12 horsepower tractors and the implements required for them.

The Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine-Building must ensure the development of the designs and the mastering of the series production of the mentioned machines and implements and it must approve in the established manner the technical-economic justification for the construction of the appropriate industrial installations of the production association "Kutaisi Plant for Small-Tractors imeni Konstitutsiya SSSR."

This same ministry and the USSR Ministry of Construction are tasked with ensuring the placing in operation of capabilities for the annual production of 35,000 motorized units, 15,000 small-tractors and 15,000 sets of implements required for the latter.

The Ministry of Transport Construction is obligated to carry out the planning and building of railroad spur tracks leading to enterprises subordinate to the Kutaisi Production Association.

The Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry and

the Council of Ministers for the Moldavian SSR are tasked with ensuring, during the 1981-1985 period, the production and delivery to the Kutaisi Production Association of the units, equipment sets and parts required for the production of the motorized units and small-tractors.

The Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, Ministry of the Automotive Industry, Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building and the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building were tasked with producing and USSR Gossnab with supplying special metal cutting machines and casting, electrical engineering, power engineering and hoisting-transport equipment to the Kutaisi Production Association during the 1982-1985 period.

The USSR Ministry of Construction must carry out the construction and placing in operation, in the city of Kutaisi, of apartment buildings, boarding houses, childrens' pre-school institutes and public health and educational installations for workers attached to the production association "Kutaisi Plant for Small-Tractors imeni Konstitutsiya SSSR."

* * *

This is not the first decision of vast importance handed down by the Central Committee of our Leninist Party and Soviet Government aimed at further improving the republic's economy and culture as well as the welfare of its people. The implementation of such very important (for our republic) documents as the decrees of the Tbilisi Municipal Party Committee of the Georgian party organization, aimed at developing the national economy of the Georgian SSR and the economy and culture of the Abkhazskaya ASSR, increasing the production of southern and sub-tropical crops and accelerating agricultural development in the Georgian SSR, resulted in the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic achieving new goals in its economic and cultural construction and in its ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

And now we are on the threshold of the new year of 1981 -- the first year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan and the year of the 26th CPSU Congress. Once again, the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decree calling for the creation of a new and very important branch of the national economy, the development of which will promote the further mechanization of agricultural operations, especially under mountainous conditions, improvements in agricultural production on the whole and even greater improvements in the welfare of the workers.

The decree of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers on "Measures for Creating During the 1981-1985 Period, Within the Production Association 'Kutaisi Plant for Small-Tractors imeni Konstitutsiya SSSR' of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine-Building, Capabilities for the Production of Light Mechanization Equipment for Agricultural Operations" serves as still another new and clear manifestation of the tremendous concern being displayed by the Communist Party and Soviet Government, and by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally, with regard to the further economic, social and cultural development of our republic.

The workers of Georgia, imbued as they are with a sense of profound gratitude for such daily concern, wish to assure their native Communist Party and Soviet Government, and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally, that in the future they will work in an indefatigable manner in behalf of our great homeland.

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BRIEFS

ATHEISM PROPAGANDA WORK--Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 10 December 1980 carries on page 2 a 2,200-word article under the rubric "From Ideological Work Experience: Atheist Education" and the headline "Visiting People in the Home" by R. Urbanavichyus, chief of the propaganda and agitation section of the Maletskiy Lithuanian CP Raykom. Urbananavichyus highlights the work of the "Gedraychyay" sovkhoz's specially created "council for coordinating atheistic work" which works closely with the farm party bureau and the sovkhoz school, Komsomol and Pioneer organizations in its "effective" practice of sending "teachers and class leaders" to visit "believers" in their home to discuss atheism. Urbanavichyus asserts that there is a shortage of skilled propaganda cadres for this work and calls for a higher level of educational work. [LD221557 Editorial Report]

UNOFFICIAL DATA ON LITHUANIA--Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 27 December 1980 publishes on page 3 under the heading "Dead Duck" a 2,500-word open letter from V. Rimsha, chief of the Lithuanian SSR State Republic Library Scientific Research Section, replying to a letter from the FRG "compiled by figures from the 'people's labor alliance,'" suggesting that he "cooperate with this organization and exchange (through unofficial channels, of course) information discrediting the Soviet socialist system and our country's life." Arguing that the "information" the organization requests cannot possibly give an objective picture of present-day Lithuanian life, Rimsha goes on to state that, as a "specialist" in the information field, he is well acquainted with the country's information system and its official state channels and that "in exchanging information we respect the internal systems and traditions of other states and observe international laws," while the authors of the letter he has received get their information from "individual renegades, politically immature and unstable people" and base their fabrications "on the infamous, slanderous little books of Solzhenitsin and permanent guests in foreign states." Mentioning that the letter's authors "urge me and, obviously, all your addresses to 'turn to God,'" Rimsha emphasizes that "we shall never follow your calls to force all inhabitants--workers, kolkhoz members, national economic specialists, students and pupils--to believe in God," and concludes: "Your gamble, gentlemen, on the creation of an 'internal opposition' in our country and on the ideological degeneration of Soviet society, the weakening of the Soviet people's fraternal friendship and the collapse of the Soviet state is a dead duck." [LD081609 Editorial Report]

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